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DAILY REPORT

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KORNILOV DENIES WEST FLEXIBLE AT MBFR TALKS

LD181707 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more the world public is concerned over the growing arms race in the world, the more active become the U.S. and NATO -- the initiators of that race -- in posing as "peace champions", and supporters of a "constructive dialogue on arms control". This tactic is clearly visible in the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe. The same tactic is also evident in cases when problems of mutual armed forces and arms reductions in central Europe are discussed. In these days, for instance, Western news agencies, referring to a statement by the British representative at the Vienna talks, are making much over the ploy to the effect that the West has allegedly "displayed flexibility" at those talks and that it is now up to the East "to give a constructive response".

Such is the version offered by Western propaganda -- but the facts, however, are totally different! Today, as yesterday, the chief obstacle at the Vienna talks is not the alleged "lack of a constructive approach" on the part of the socialist states, but rather the so-called "numbers problem", artificially created by the NATO members and zealously foisted by them on others, i.e. the disputes about the numerical strength of the armed forces of the sides in the area to be covered by reductions, as well as the West's patently unacceptable demands on the question of verifying compliance with the agreement. It will be recalled that back in 1983 the socialist countries proposed a shift in emphasis from coordinating the volumes of reductions to the main thing which is the end result of the reduction, i.e. put forward a drastically new approach opening the responsibility for clearing the "numbers hurdle". They also proposed realistic verification measures capable of assuring effective monitoring of compliance with the agreement. What was, in this connection, the response of the West?

For more than a year the proposals of the socialist countries remained without any official response whatsoever. When, finally, however, the NATO countries at U.S. initiative made public their proposals, many news analysts and press organs, including those in the West, stated with full justification that the West, far from intending to tackle problems preventing progress at the talks, rather strive to widen the existing differences. And this is in fact the case. The Western proposals only modify the techniques for calculating the numbers of troops but offer no way out of the "numbers deadlock". They still contain patently unacceptable demands on the question of verification. Like before, the West evades tackling such important issues as arms reductions, limiting the numerical strength of the air force personnel, curtailing the scale of military exercises, etc. Moreover, the West goes back on its own position which provides for all the direct participants assume from the outset the commitment to reduce their armed forces within the framework of the agreement. [sentence as received] Now, however, there is the admission of a possibility that an agreement on troop reductions of direct participants other than the USSR and the USA may not be achieved at all. So where is, may one ask, that "flexibility" invoked by the British representative and his ilk?

The clear reluctance on the part of Washington and its allies to come to a mutually acceptable agreement in Vienna is one aspect of the militarist foreign-policy line of Washington and NATO, whose pivot is the stake on force and the desire to use any means to break the military and strategic parity that has developed in Europe and the world.

In Geneva previously and now in Vienna, one can clearly see the same familiar style, the style of those U.S. and NATO circles that think in terms of superiority, not equality. It is the style of those who plan a "second additional armament" of the NATO armadas to follow in the wake of the deployment of U.S. "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Western Europe...

NEW TIMES TAKES ISSUE WITH NATO MBFR PROPOSALS

PM1509000 Moscow NEW TIMES in English no 23, Jun 84 pp 5-6

[(I. Pavlov and M. Petrov article: "New Packaging for Same Old Posture)]

[Text] The Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe have been going on for over ten years now. However, no practical agreement has been reached as yet. The 33rd round of the talks began on May 24. At the end of the 32nd round the NATO countries advanced new proposals.

As is now the usual practice in Washington, the submitting of the proposals was accompanied by a noisy propaganda campaign. The White House presented them as a major initiative that will give a new impulse to the talks. The Western media were lavish with praise for what was described as the "constructive, important and far-reaching" proposals.

Of course, any move to overcome the deadlock created at the talks by the NATO countries' tactic of endless procrastination and of avoiding the solution of key issues could only be welcomed. However, an analysis of the new proposals shows that this time too it was hardly the intention of their authors to achieve the main objective of the talks, namely, to reduce the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. The proposals, far from resolving any of the issues that hinder progress, merely deepen the differences and in some respects even set the talks back.

The chief merit of their proposals, the NATO countries say, is that they, supposedly, help to solve the "numerical problem." How? Formerly, the United States and its NATO allies stipulated as prior condition that the data on the numerical strength of all the armed forces stationed in Central Europe be agreed in advance. Now they maintain that it is "enough" to exchange information only on "combat force" and "direct combat support force" of the land forces of all direct participants in the talks. The question of "combat service support force" was put aside, though units of this kind should also be taken into account.

The ultimate aim of the Vienna talks is to set equal collective levels of the strength of the armed forces of both sides (900,000 men, including 700,000 land forces, for each side). The achievement of this goal has for many years been blocked by the Western claim that the Warsaw Treaty states have more troops in Central Europe than the NATO countries, and therefore the socialist states must, accordingly, make bigger cuts.

In 1976 and 1980 the sides exchanged information on the numerical strength of their armed forces subject to reduction. The exchange revealed a rough parity of the total armed strength of both sides in Central Europe. As of January 1, 1980, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries had, respectively, 979,000 and 991,000 troops in the region, including 796,700 and 792,500 men in the land forces. However, the West maintains that the official figures given by the socialist states are 180,000 men short of the actual number. But the NATO countries are unable to substantiate these greatly overstated estimates.

The discussions over the years have shown that all rational ways of jointly establishing the troop strength of each side in the region have been exhausted. To continue arguing is useless. It would only be a waste of time, and all too much time has already been lost. The new Western proposals do not essentially solve the "numerical problem," they revive it in a different form. In other words, in the guise of "flexibility," an attempt has been made to push the talks into a new round of empty talk.

In accordance with the NATO proposals, the new figures to be presented by the socialist countries should be within "the acceptable range of Western data." Thus, the NATO countries would like to reserve the right to decide whether to accept these figures or not.

Presenting their "new" position on the question of figures as a concession, the NATO countries at the same time want their partners to the talks to reciprocate not only by accepting in toto the package of verification measures proposed by the West in 1979 but to agree to extending these measures. The Warsaw Treaty states are asked, in particular, to accept the provisions concerning stricter inspection, and the size of inspection groups. Moreover, the NATO countries propose forming "separate observation teams" and "a significant enhancement of the disaggregation of data."

As far back as 1979 it was clear that the NATO countries were interested not in ensuring genuinely effective verification but being able to exercise constant control over the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, and not only in the region concerned but also far beyond it, including a sizable part of the European U.S.S.R. One gets the impression that the NATO states, which for nearly five years have done nothing to make the slightest constructive change in their unrealistic stand on control, now seek to toughen the elements of this stand that are clearly unacceptable to the socialist countries. Thus, without removing the difficulties on the question of figures, the Western states inordinately aggravate the difficulties in the field of control and verification.

The new NATO proposals are a further violation of the terms of reference of the talks which clearly specify that control should not be a dominant and independent element of a general agreement but should be determined by the content of the agreement, that is, should depend on how the question of cuts is decided. The West obviously wants to revise the necessary priorities in carrying out the Vienna mandate and is infringing the principle nature and obligatory for the achievement of agreement, namely, that the character and scope of control measures must be commensurate with real disarmament and the restriction of military activity.

Moreover, the continuing unwillingness of the West to resolve the key issues of agreement makes a reduction of military confrontation in Central Europe impossible. Indeed, can one speak about carrying out the terms of reference of the talks if the armaments are not cut? Of course, not.

Military confrontation in the heart of Europe is dangerous not only because each side has massed troops in that region but also because these troops are equipped with modern weapons almost equivalent in their destructive power to nuclear weapons.

The NATO proposals also by-pass such questions as reduction of the air force personnel, establishment of a proper mechanism to keep the cuts effective after they have been completed, and restriction of military activity in Central Europe, especially the scale of military exercises. These important issues must be resolved. But the NATO countries persist in avoiding discussing and resolving them.

The approach of the NATO countries to the armed forces reduction, as expressed in their new proposals, is also aimed at gaining one-sided military advantages. From the very beginning of the Vienna talks the NATO countries, with the exception of the United States, have refused to assume a firm and unequivocal commitment on the reduction of their armed forces. It took nearly ten years for the West to recognize at long last the obvious need for such a commitment.

Judging by their new proposals, the NATO countries now openly consider the possibility of no agreement whatever being reached on the reduction of the troops of the direct participants in the talks, with only the Soviet Union and the United States continuing troop reduction in accordance with a clearly defined schedule. In practical terms this would mean that the Warsaw Treaty states would enter into an agreement while the question of reducing the NATO forces in Central Europe up to 75 per cent remained open. Thus, the new proposals of the Western countries clearly reveal a desire to return to their old positions, thereby setting the talks back.

So much for the real value of the NATO countries' talk about their desire for progress at the Vienna talks. They evidently conceive of agreement at the talks exclusively on their own terms, with no regard for the security interests of the socialist countries. It might be asked: have the United States and its close allies any intention in general to tackle the tasks envisaged in the terms of reference of the talks? The answer suggests itself: The Western proposals at the Vienna talks are aimed at gaining unilateral military advantages for NATO. As Konstantin Chernenko stressed, they are merely a new wrapping of the former position, which has already led these talks into an impasse.

This also explains why the West is reluctant to make use of the opportunity of reaching an agreement contained in the proposals the socialist countries advanced last year. Contrary to common sense and logic, the West refuses to admit that these proposals offer a practical basis and a concrete design for getting out of the protracted deadlock and for substantially lowering the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. They also help to by-pass the "numbers barrier" and set equal collective levels for the armed forces of both sides -- 900,000 men in the land and air forces of each side, including 700,000 men in the land forces regardless of discrepancies in the present evaluation of the strength of armed forces.

Proposing to begin with reciprocal reductions of part of the American and Soviet troops, the socialist countries hold that it is necessary to freeze for a time the levels of the armed forces and armaments of all direct participants and eventually to conclude a comprehensive agreement. The proposals of the socialist countries offer solution for all issues which today block progress at the talks, and take into account the present realities at the talks and the views of the Western participants in the context of not prejudicing the security of any side. These proposals are fully relevant today.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies attach much importance to the Vienna talks. Having considered the situation at the talks, the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states, at its meeting in Budapest on April 19-20, again called attention to the question of armed forces and armaments reductions in Central Europe on the basis of the approach advanced by the socialist countries directly participating in the talks. It was stressed that "with due account of this approach and given the efforts of all the participants in the talks, an agreement on a substantial reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe can and should be reached without further delay." In the present circumstances such an agreement would have a salutary effect on the situation in Europe and improve the prospects of curbing the arms race and achieving concrete measures in the field of disarmement.

PRAVDA 'REJOINDER' ON U.S. SPACE WEAPONS STANCE

PM181341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "Slamming the Door"]

[Text] The news has come from Vienna that the U.S. delegation has ostentatiously walked out of a session of the UN Committee on the Use of Space for Peaceful Purposes, declarin that it will not go back while the committee is discussing the question of the threat of the arms race in space. So once again Washington has displayed its true attitude to a problem that is troubling mankind.

Not a day passes without the White House assuring everyone of its peaceful intentions. In actual fact, feverish activity is taking place behind a screen of mendacity in preparation for a war in space. The U.S. press reports that lately White House representatives have literally inundated Congress in an effort to frustrate the Senate's approval of an amendment prohibiting the testing of antisatellite weapons. The Presiden was quickly joined in his campaign to indoctrinate public opinion by Defense Secretary Weinberger, CIA Director Casey, and other officials who are doing their utmost to show that the militarization of space "accords with U.S. national interests."

While the politicians talk, the Pentagon goes about its business: Yet another antisatellite weapon test was held the other day.

The U.S. delegation's walkout from the UN committee session is no accident. It is yet another challenge to public opinion, Washington's demonstration of its intention to carry on creating space weapons.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON STATUS OF ARMS TALKS

LD181525 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Five years ago the Soviet Union and the United States signed a treaty on limiting strategic arms, known as SALT II. Commenting on the anniversary, Yuriy Soltan makes the following points:

The treaty, as it was rightfully believed at the time, would have become a major step on the road of limiting the most powerful nuclear weapons -- strategic. Had the treaty entered into force, the world would have been much safer today, but that did not happen. When the Reagan administration took office it blocked the treaty's ratification. Later the American President announced a program that called for America's strategic rearmament. Plans were outlined and are now being put into effect for a complete renewal of the strategic arsenal. The development is now underway of such nuclear monsters as intercontinental ballistic missiles -- MX. Nuclear submarines with new Trident missiles on board are being built. B-1 heavy bombers and cruise missiles of a greater range based on sea, land, and air will soon become part of that arsenal.

Washington claims that such programs are a necessity because the United States and the Soviet Union have an alleged disbalance in the strategic arms. This is despite the fact that the SALT II treaty, which had been framed for 7 years, accurately registers the actual parity of the sides in these kinds of arms. It is true, there was a disbalance. The United States surpassed the Soviet Union in the number of warheads on strategic delivery vehicles. Today Washington needs more missiles, aircraft, and submarines to secure an even more impressive military superiority for itself. The American side stuck to that policy line during the talks in Geneva, where it arrived after finally heeding the Soviet Union's long and insistent calls.

The American proposals there actually provided for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. The American side then refused to give any serious consideration to the Soviet plan for a 25-percent balanced reduction in strategic arms.

Last autumn the first batches of American medium-range nuclear missiles appeared in Western Europe. In relation to the Soviet Union, these missiles become strategic. After all, Pershing II's and cruise missiles, which are being deployed on European territory, can hit targets deep inside the Soviet Union; whereas identical Soviet missiles deployed in the Soviet Union's European part are unable to reach American territory. So, with the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, not only the European nuclear balance but also the strategic balance changed. Under such circumstances the Geneva talks became pointless.

The Soviet Union has adequate means to counter the increasing threat coming from the United States. But this country is against competing in the accumulation of weapons. The appearance of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe became an obstacle in the way of the talks. Should this obstacle be removed, an opportunity will open for a dialogue over the European and strategic nuclear arms. The Soviet Union will join it immediately. Its proposals remain in force. But Washington so far is just engaged in demagogic haranguing around the possibility of talks, backing it by no concrete steps. It keeps building up nuclear arms. That actually promises people, as one American newspaper aptly remarked, the quietness of the grave rather than the quietness of security.

SHISHKIN: REAGAN LACKS DESIRE FOR TALKS

LD171214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Now we have an international commentary. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions and to the American journalist Kingsburg-Smith have evoked great interest abroad. Here at the microphone of our program is Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, first deputy director general of TASS:

[Shishkin] Numerous reactions have been emphasizing that the Soviet Union's leader has, by opposing the U.S. and NATO line of deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, put forward a whole complex of measures and proposals for a profound reduction in nuclear armamants. Of the whole complex of measures proposed by the Soviet Union that are capable of realistically lowering the level of military confrontation, Comrade Chernenko highlighted the problem of averting the militarization of space. The whole world, he stressed, recognizes the acute urgency of this problem. Our proposals on how to solve this problem lie on the table in Washington, but there is no desire there to occupy itself with the problem or even to discuss it. All the signs are that the U.S. Administration is only pleased by its own arrogant stances, the gist of which is to throw open the door into space for the most fantastic types of armaments and thereby to continue attempting to secure military superiority.

Prominent political and public figures and many observers and commentators are emphasizing that the Soviet Union is making a maximum of effort to see that space remains peaceful. Last year, the USSR unilaterally undertook not to launch anti-satellite weapons into space. At the same time, the USSR is proposing to the United States that official talks be started forthwith in order to reach an agreement on this matter. The concrete and constructive nature of the Soviet proposals on this issue have greatly impressed world public opinion.

Comrade Chernenko's replies have evoked a storm of reaction, particularly in the United States, and there are reasons for this. First, as is well-known, the very problem of a space threat arose as a result of the decision by the Reagan administration to engage in the preparation for star wars -- that is, to deploy space weapons and to extend the armaments race into yet another sphere.

Second, at the last session of the UN General Assembly, the overwhelming majority of states voted for the Soviet proposal that a treaty be concluded on banning the use of force in space and toward earth from space. Only the U.S. Government opposed this. Third, the militarist course of the Reagan administration has been arousing justified concern among the broad American public, which has greeted Comrade Chernenko's replies with such obvious approval precisely because they touch exactly upon those problems that have for a long time now been very energetically debated in the United States and on whicl the standpoints of the Reagan administration have been sharply criticized in sociopolitical circles and in the U.S. Congress.

Matters have reached the stage that even the House of Representatives and the Senate have both adopted a resolution blocking the allocation of funds to the Pentagon for the testing of antisatellite systems, unless the administration shows a readiness to strive for an agreement banning such systems. Commenting on this decision, which was adopted by the votes of both Democrats and Republicans, Manatt, the chairman of the Democratic Party's National Committee, stated that Reagan's course of preparing for a war in space poses a threat to the security of the United States itself and sharply increases the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war. He stressed that the President had set about the practical implementation of his dangerous intention to militarize space without having the consent of the majority of Americans for this.

The main thing in the American reaction to Comrade Chernenko's replies is the fact that these replies have stepped up the debate in political circles within the Democratic and Republican Parties and especially in the U.S. Congress regarding Washington's future course on the issue of the use of space for military purposes, talks with the USSR about averting such a use, and Soviet-American relations as a whole. It is characteristic that at a special press conference in Washington, the leadership of the National Committee of the Democratic Party stressed that, inasmuch as the consequences of adherence to a course of preparing for a war in space have become extremely dangerous, the election of Reagan as President for a second term would in effect mean voting for a mandate of taking American forward along a path of an increasing possibility of nuclear war.

Reagan himself, of course, affirms that the creation of space weapons allegedly only serves defensive goals, but even American scientists playing a leading role in the conquest of space both for military and for civil purposes are convinced that this is not so. In opposing Reagan's plans, they are guided not only by the fact that from a scientific viewpoint it is doubtful whether they are capable of being realized and not only by the fact that it will cost the astronomical sum of $1 trillion. They are mainly guided in their opposition by the fact that the realization of these mad plans will not only fail to enhance the U.S. defense capability but will, on the contrary, increase the chances of the outbreak of nuclear war. This is why in the United States and throughout the world such an ardent welcome has been given to Comrade Chernenko's appeal to the United States and its allies. The appeal states that it is time to confirm by concrete deeds one's share of responsibility for the fate of the world, to realize the lack of prospects in a policy of acting from a position of strength and a banking on the arms race, and to display in reality and not just for show a readiness for dialogue and talks in order to find mutually acceptable solution to the issues on which mankind's future depends. There is no lack of such a readiness on the part of the Soviet Union.

UN CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT HELD IN LENINGRAD

Physicians Address Rallies

LD091714 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 9 Jun 84

["Against the Nuclear Danger" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Leningrad June 9 TASS -- Our aim is to get the nuclear weapons destroyed, before they destroy humankind. A statement to this effect was made at an anti-war rally in Leningrad by Sidney Alexander, president of the American organization "Physicians for Social Responsibility". He arrived in the Soviet Union together with many other participants in the congress of the international movement "Physicians of the World for Preventing of Nuclear War" which closed in Helsinki. He conveyed ardent greetings to Soviet medical men from their American colleagues and stressed that physicians have a special responsibility to bear for the destinies of peace because their duty is to preserve the health of people and hence the health of the whole world.

This is more important than the difference in political views and world outlooks, said Sidney Alexander. In the present-day complicated international situation we should take resolute steps to reduce alienation between the peoples of the USA and the USSR. By pooling efforts we can make a serious contribution to eliminating fear caused in people by the arms race, put an end to the arms race. When back at home, my colleagues and myself will tell the American public about the sincere striving of the Soviet people for peace.

Professor Yevgeniy Zherbin, a prominent Soviet scientist, director of the research x-ray radiology institute, greeted the participants in the Helsinki congress on behalf of the Leningraders. He pointed out that at the present time mankind's path to peace runs along the very edge of a precipice. The Western politicos do not wish to understand the words said by Bertrand Russell that we have a choice only between coexistence and nonexistence. The research carried out in different countries graphically shows that a new world war will become to humankind the last "epidemic" standing for a global catastrophe and the death of human civilization.

The address by Konstantin Chernenko, the head of the Soviet state, to the participants in the congress, stressed that the USSR treats with respect the activities of the members of the movement, as they are permeated with true humanism. We Soviet medical men are convinced that the forces of peace can defeat the forces of war, but a struggle for that aim shall be waged.

Later in the day, the guests visited a number of medical and research institutions, met with their Leningrad colleagues and spoke about the work of the congress.

Scientist on Devastation

LD132057 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad, June 13 TASS -- Nuclear war is also a war against nature, against everything living. Any use of nuclear weapons might result in utter catastrophe for the globe. Such is the gist of a report that was delivered today at a United Nations regional conference held here in the framework of the world campaign for disarmament by prominent Soviet geophysicist, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences Georgiy Golitsyn. The report has been prepared on the basis of the research conducted on the assignment of the "Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defence of Peace, Against Nuclear Threat."

Georgiy Golitsyn pointed out that mathematical models that make it possible to imagine global climatic consequences of even a "limited" nuclear strike have been created at the Institute of Terrestrial Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences. According to the estimates of Soviet scientists, discharges of explosions, blanket fires in cities and forests on large territories will lead to the formation of a huge volume of aerosol which will prevent for many months solar light from reaching the earth's surface. The temperature on earth will drop on an average by 30 degrees. Atmospheric circulation will change sharply. Smoke and dust will spread over the entire norhtern hemisphere and over a considerable part of the southern hemisphere. "Nuclear winter" will set in on earth.

These phenomena will be disastrous for life on earth, Georgiy Golitsyn said. Gases formed during nuclear explosions, as well as smog and "acid rains" will lead to the degradation of the biosphere. Vegetation, particularly in the tropics, will be destroyed by frost. Because of the perishing of phyto plankton and radiation contamination of fish the ocean will no longer serve as a source of food. Farm crops will in the main be destroyed.

Georgiy Golitsyn compared the consequences of a nuclear conflict with a rather well-studied phenomenon of huge dust storms on Mars when a film surrounds the planet and sharply changes its thermic regime. Soviet scientists estimated that the consequences of a nuclear conflict can also be compared with a hypothetical fall to the earth of a small asteroid with a diameter of ten kilometers. Such a hypothesis is regarded as the most plausible reason for sharp changes of the vegetation on earth 65 million years ago when all species of the fauna weighing more than 25 kilograms ceased to exist.

USSR Delegate Addresses Meeting

LD132126 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad, June 13 TASS -- The U.S. Administration's aspiration to militarise outer space and development of anti-satellite weapons are fraught with another spiral of the arms race, Yuriy Nazarkin, deputy head of the International Organisations Department at the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, has declared. He addressed today a United Nations regional conference held here within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament.

The Soviet Government, he pointed out, is prepared to start immediately talks with the United States on this problem. It is easier to prevent the deployment of weapons in outer space than try to restrict their proliferation later. Yuriy Nazarkin drew attention of the conferees to the clear-cut and realistic Soviet stand set forth in Konstantin Chernenko's replies to questions put by American journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith.

Keeping space peaceful was the main subject of today's sitting at the conference. Taking part in its work are representatives of fifty non-governmental organizations from countries of Europe and North America.

The speech by David Emery, deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, contained no new elements compared with the U.S. known position which actually blocks the solution of the problem of ending the arms race. He reaffirmed the American Administration's refusal to withdraw from Western Europe the new missile system trained on the USSR and other socialist countries.

Firdaus Karas, executive director of Canada's United Nations Association, accused the U.S. Government of showing disregard for U.N. decisions and recommendations. The people in the United States who look at the United Nations as their hope for a peaceful future, he said, see how the government of their country ignores the opinion of the majority of world community members.

Patriarch Pimen Sends Message

LD131755 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad, June 13 TASS -- Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All-Russia has sent a message in favour of peace to the regional U.N. conference which is currently being held in Leningrad in the framework of the world campaign for disarmament. The message was read out before the attending representatives of 50 international and non-governmental organizations of European countries as well as the United States and Canada by Metropolitan Antoniy of Leningrad and Novgorod today.

"We regard as blasphemously sinful the striving to achieve superiority by producing and stockpiling more and more armaments, since the ultimate aim of these efforts -- that of gaining influence and power if not over the entire world, then over a part of it -- is sinful and amoral. And therefore we cannot pass over in silence the rash doing of the United States and some West European countries, which have installed new American nuclear weapons in our continent," the message said.

The unflagging efforts of our church are directed at reducing and finally eliminating tension in Europe and other regions. We are joining efforts to achieve this goal with the followers of other world religions. One of the recent joint actions of this kind was an inter-religion meeting, a round-table conference of theologians and expert scientists on banning the use of outer space for military purposes, which was held last April in Moscow at our invitation."

"From the religious point of view, all mankind is responsible for the use of its knowledge and skills. Let our efforts be directed indeed at making good and at saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe," the patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia said in his message.

Arbatov Addresses Meeting

LD142148 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad June 14 TASS -- The key to peace in the world is kept in Europe for any conflict in the European Continent with the use of nuclear weapons will immediately develop into a global catastrophe. This conviction of the majority of the participants in the United Nations regional conference for disarmament held in Leningrad determined the nature of today's plenary meeting. It discussed questions of confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Director of the Institue of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences Georgiy Arbatov stressed in his speech that nowhere else in the world is the situation so explosive as in the European Continent where two huge armed camps oppose each other. developments in Europe assumed a particularly dangerous phase with the deployment of new missiles. In this way the present U.S. Administration tries to achieve unilateral advantages while demagogically making calls to the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table in Geneva. "The position of strength which the United States and its allies in NATO try to assume presuppose diktat, not talks, the Soviet Union will never agree to such a 'dialogue'," Georgiy Arbatov said.

The attempts of Deputy Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency David Emery and of Norway's Ambassador at the United Nations Tom Vraalsen to accuse the Soviet Union of "intractability" and to claim that its new peace initiatives set out in Konstantin Chernenko's latest statements have a "declarative character" were assessed as unconvincing by the majority of the participants in the conference.

The European countries, large and small, have the inevitable similarity of destinies, said personal representative of the United Nations secretary general, Ambassador Miljan Komatina. He pointed out that Europe was the cradle of the cold war but also the cradle of detente. The peoples and governments of European states must show political wisdom and will to achieve mutual confidence as the basis of peace and disarmament.

Meetings of working groups were held today. They discussed the role of nongovernmental organizations, scientific institutions and educational establishments, the mass media in the world campaign for disarmament.

Zhukov Speaks

LD141941 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad June 14 TASS -- "No to nuclear weapons in Europe -- in the West and in the East, no to nuclear weapons the world over." Explaining this slogan, the main slogan under which the mass movement in the framework of the United Nations-proclaimed world campaign for disarmament is held in the USSR, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Yuriy Zhukov stressed that the Soviet people declare against any nuclear missile arsenals, American and Soviet ones, as well as against British, French, and Chinese.

Yuriy Zhukov spoke today at the United Nations regional conference for disarmament under way here. Taking part in the conference are more than 50 international and national nongovernmental organizations of countries of Europe and North America.

The activity of Soviet peace supporters is broad and many-faceted. It comprises all social sections of the country, Yuriy Zhukov said. Of much importance are, for instance, the traditional annual "lessons of peace" in all the 130 thousand secondary schools in the USSR when activists of the peace movement address 45 million school pupils. A great number of people take part in peace marches, meetings, in the collection of signatures under the appeals and petitions to the United Nations. For instance, over 800 thousand people took part in a mass manifestation in Moscow held during the United Nations-proclaimed week for disarmament, 400 thousand people took part in mass manifestation in Leningrad, 200 thousand people in Kiev, 100 thousand people in Minsk. A month of actions for peace, against the threat of nuclear war that was held in the framework of the world campaign for disarmament ended a few days ago. About 160 thousand anti-war manifestations were held during the month. 76 million people took part in them.

Yuriy Zhukov emphasized the distinction between the peace movement in the USSR and in some foreign countries where peace champions are waging the struggle against the governments that support the stockpiling of armaments. "We have no need to wage such a struggle. The Soviet Government fulfilling the will of the people is waging consistently the struggle for an end to the arms race" he said.

Geneticist on War Outcome

LD151633 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Leningrad June 15 TASS -- Mankind is facing the choice -- for the first and, perhaps, last time in its history -- between following the road towards global nuclear catastrophe and self-destruction as a biological species and heeding the voice of reason and renouncing forever attempts to settle political and ideological conflicts by means of nuclear warfare, Academician Nikolay Bochkov, a notable Soviet geneticist, said in his address at the Leningrad U.N. regional conference on disarmament problems.

His report on the effects of a possible nuclear conflict on health had been prepared on the basis of studies done by Soviet research centres.

Scenarios of nuclear war, Academician Bochkov said, make it possible to predict loss of life accurately enough. For instance, if a city with a population of one million will be attacked with a one-megaton nuclear warhead, up to 300,000 will die by the end of the day of the attack and about 400,000 will be wounded and get burns.

One can hardly imagine how the knowledge of modern medicine can be made use of in case of nuclear war if there will be among the population of the "base" one-million city 150,000 victims with burns, 200,000 with wounds and 30,000 with complex injuries. Radioactive contamination will add to the number of casualties from one day to the next. First aid will be virtually impossible to render since communications and transport will be completely disorganized.

According to calculations, the scientist continued, in case of a global nuclear conflict 750 million out of 1,290 million population of Europe and North America alone will die and 340 million survivors will be disabled or exposed to radiation. Only 200 million will avoid immediate disabilities and will be left their very uncertain fate. The Southern Hemisphere will suffer considerable damage as well.

The effects of nuclear war, Nikolay Bochkov stressed, can be viewed as a chain of tragic events spreading over many decades far beyond the theatre of operations. The consequences of nuclear blasts will be handed down at the genetic level from generation to generation, with ever more frequent births of children with hereditary deformities and diseases and with outbreaks of epidemics of unknown diseases.

It would be naive to count on some sort of renovation of the human race and on another coil of evolution, the Soviet scientist believes. Man will enter the post-nuclear age with a burden of hereditary defects and somatic and psychic diseases. Moreover, the environment to which he will have to adapt himself will be the worst in any known age in the natural history of earth.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CEMA SUMMIT OUTCOME

PM181035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Mighty Strength of the Community"]

[Text] The world socialist system -- the leading revolutionary force of our time -- is steadily strengthening and advancing, exerting growing influence on the entire development of international events. The community of fraternal states has existed and developed fruitfully for over 35 years now, setting an example of new and historically unprecedented relations between countries, relations founded on the principles of socialist internationalism, fully equal rights, comradely mutual assistance, and collective cooperation for the sake of common goals.

The community's strength lies in the unity and cohesion of its member-states. Loyal to the Leninist ideas of the international unity of socialist nations, the communist and workers parties show daily concern for strengthening cooperation and comprehensively deepening relations between fraternal countries.

A new and vivid proof of this was provided by the 12-14 June economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries in Moscow. It was an outstanding event not only in the history of world socialism, but in the history of the entire international communist and workers movement. Delegations from the 10 CEMA member-countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and the CSSR -- headed by the leaders of communist and workers parties and the heads of state and government, took part in the conference work. Held in a constructive businesslike spirit and an atmosphere of friendship, complete mutual understanding, and unity, the conference confirmed, in the main, the common appraisals and views on key problems of the socialist community's life and the international situation and expressed the collective desire to further strengthen the cohesion of fraternal parties and states.

The results of the CEMA member-countries' summit forum in Moscow are being perceived in the world as a new confirmation of the socialist community's unbreakable unity and the fraternal peoples' solidarity and indomitable will to advance along their chosen path of building socialism and communism and to spare no efforts to prevent a nuclear war and resolutely rebuff the dangerous adventures of reactionary imperialist circles.

The conference summed up the very rich experience in organizing truly equal, mutually advantageous relations between sovereign socialist states. Dynamic economic growth rates, accelerated scientific and technical progress, constant upsurge of people's prosperity and culture, gradual equalization of economic development standards, joint solutions to emerging problems, and reliance on one another's assistance -- all these are vividly characteristic of life in the community's fraternal countries and of the vast work done by the Marxist-Leninist parties to deepen their all-around bonds.

The situation on the front of anti-imperialist struggle in our time is determined largely by the development of economic competition between socialism and capitalism. And in this sphere the community countries have scored considerable successes. It is well known that CEMA now includes 10 socialist states from Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Covering 19 percent of the planet's territory and containing almost 10 percent of its population, the community countries produce one-third of the world's industrial output. They account for one-fourth of national income and one-fifth of agricultural output. They also possess a solid scientific and technical base, comprising about one-third of the world's scientific and technical potential.

The course of developing the CEMA states' socialist economic integration, decided upon 15 years ago, has fully justified itself. Ties between community members have deepened and their cooperation has risen to a new and higher level. CEMA's international prestige has grown and it exerts greater positive influence on each fraternal country's economic life. Socialist economic integration has become a mighty, stable factor in the CEMA states' all-around progress.

Over the last 15 years the socialist community has doubled the volume of its industrial output, while capitalism has increased its output by just over one-third. Socialism is demonstrating its fundamental social advantages in practice. This is a community of truly equal rights and progress, where priority is given to the interests of the working class and all working people. Such permanent features of capitalist society as crises, inflation, and unemployment are alien to it.

The impressive successes of the community's fraternal countries have been achieved through the labor of the millions of builders of the new world and are inseparably linked with the communist parties' leading and organizing role and the deepening of socialist economic integration.

New complex and responsible tasks and great creative goals lie ahead of the fraternal peoples. A sound base exists for their implementation. The material and technical potential that has been accumulated, the varied experience of collaboration, and the readiness to speed up the rates and expand the scale of economic integration make it possible to successfully scale greater heights and rapidly overcome the difficulties which arise in growth.

The Moscow summit conference discussed the most important issues of the fraternal countries' economic development and cooperation. The appropriate decision was taken. Program documents were unanimously approved and signed -- the declaration on basic guidelines for the further development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between CEMA member-countries and the declaration by CEMA member-countries on "Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation." These documents were welcomed with satisfaction by the fraternal states' peoples and have generated a wide response among international public circles.

While appraising highly the results achieved through cooperation, the conference participants focused their main attention on the long-term prospects, questions of further deepening and improving multifaceted ties between the fraternal countries, and the resolution of tasks stemming from the domestic and external conditions which have changed over the last few years. A major step forward was taken in the coordination of economic policy. Long-term trends were defined for the community states' cooperation in key sectors of the national economy and the sphere of scientific and technical progress.

Special significance attaches to resolving the tasks of speeding up the economy's transition to the intensive path of development, enhancing its efficiency, ensuring further social production growth as the basis for consolidating the socialist society's material and technical base and raising the people's prosperity, raising the quality of production, developing export production, and siting production forces more rationally.

The conference deemed it useful to intensify the collective work by communist and workers parties and governments of CEMA member-countries to develop cooperation and socialist economic integration and exchange experience in economic building. It pointed out that under present-day conditions it is necessary to render the cooperation mechanism within the CEMA framework more effective and bring it into line with current tasks, and to enhance CEMA's role in the organization of cooperation.

A long-term strategy for action, meeting the interests of each country and of the entire community, was collectively elaborated. What is needed now is the active and purposeful implementation of the decisions taken.

The participants in the Moscow summit conference put forward a realistic program for improving international economic relations. The socialist countries, putting into practice in their mutual cooperation the principles of equality, friendship, and mutual assistance, are making a worthy contribution to the reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. They are consistent advocates of the adoption of effective measures aimed at excluding all kinds of exploitation and discrimination from international economic relations and rendering impermissible the use of economic levers as means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The socialist community countries' prestige is higher and their influence greater than ever before, but their responsibility for the fate of mankind is just as great. Together with all peace-loving forces on the planet, they are waging a persistent, consistent, and tense struggle to prevent a nuclear war and halt the arms race, a struggle for disarmament.

"The CEMA member-countries offer their alternative to the growing military threat -- a course of strengthening peace and easing international tension, of constructive cooperation by all sovereign countries, including economic cooperation," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the 14 June Kremlin reception. "We call for joint efforts in this direction by all states, by all who are in favor of detente, by all who are against the nuclear madness."

Having confirmed yet again the topicality of the program of specific peace proposals stated in the well known documents adopted by the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries at their Prague and Moscow meetings, and of other initiatives, the conference participants have called again on the broad international public, on all countries, on their parliaments and governments, and on all sober-minded people to unite their efforts for the sake of preserving and strengthening peace on earth. The most important result of the Moscow meeting of community countries' leaders is the latest impassioned call for peace and grave warning to those who provoke international conflicts and greater tension.

The communists and all Soviet people unanimously approve the results of the CEMA member-countries' economic conference and the USSR delegation's activity there, and ardently support the CPSU's Leninist course aimed at further strengthening the unity and cohesion of fraternal states, consolidating the positions of world socialism, and ensuring universal peace.

PRAVDA REVIEWS COMMENT ON MOSCOW CEMA SUMMIT

PM181938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Future Belongs to Socialism"]

[Excerpt] 16 Jun -- The results of the CEMA countries' economic summit and the speech by K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are at the center of the world public's attention.

Publishing the full text or detailed accounts of the statement on the Basic Guidelines for the Further Development and Deepening of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Among the CEMA Countries and the Declaration "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," newspapers are emphasizing the appeal heard in Moscow that it is now more necessary than ever for all parliaments and governments, the world public at large, and all sensible people to pool their efforts with the aim of preserving and consolidating peace, curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and normalizing international economic relations in the interests of all countries and peoples.

The Moscow conference of leaders of communist and workers parties and heads of government from the CEMA countries was an event of historic significance, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. Its significance is determined both by the leading role played by the worldwide socialist camp in the modern world and by the scale of the decisions adopted at this forum, which meet the interests of all mankind. The conference documents stressed the close link between peace, the people's security, and the normal development of international economic relations. The CEMA countries' leaders confirmed their determination to act for the consolidation of peace and the improvement of the foreign policy climate. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko rightly pointed out, socialism does not need war. It can prove its advantages in peaceful competition. Socialism is capable of successfully resolving the most complex national and international problems.

CEMA's 35th anniversary has been marked by a significant event which opened a new page in the annals of mutual cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes. The Moscow conference documents armed the community partners with a clear and long-term strategy for all-around development. The principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence, and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality, mutual benefit, and comradely mutual assistance have been asserted, are being implemented, and will be consistently put into practice in relations among them. Each CEMA member is making a considerable contribution to the deepening of all-around assistance among the fraternal states and to the strengthening of their unity and cohesion.

The CEMA countries' experience and practice convincingly demonstrates socialism's fundamental inherent advantages over capitalism such as social and national equality, planned economic development, the ideological cohesion of its society, confidence in the future, constant concern for people, and all-around development of the individual, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO stresses. It is on this basis that the socialist way of life is enriched, socialism's political system is developed, and socialist democracy, which indeed guarantees man the broadest rights and freedoms, is improved. The CEMA countries' increased economic might is the material basis of their policy of peace, the relaxation of international tension, and mutually beneficial cooperation with other states.

The topicality, noted in the Moscow conference statement, of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation, the development of socialist economic integration, and long-term multilateral and bilateral cooperation programs, whose provisions are being embodied in practical deeds, is of great significance, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG points out. The planned development of the national economy and of mutually beneficial cooperation among the CEMA countries has enabled them to substantially alleviate in many spheres the effect on their economies of the economic crisis that has erupted in the capitalist world and to counter the aggressive course of the imperialist circles and the attempts of the United States and some of its allies to pursue a policy of economic pressure and discrimination.

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The historic documents adopted in the Soviet capital graphically demonstrate to the whole world that matters must be conducted to lead not to confrontation between states and different social systems nor to the raising of more and more new obstacles in relations between them but to a search for constructive ways of developing peaceful and stable international political and economic relations taking into account the realities and interests of all the countries in the world, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) says in a commentary.

No one should be left in any doubt, the Mongolian newspaper UNEN writes, that the consistent implementation of the decisions adopted in Moscow will give an important new impetus to the further progressive development of the CEMA countries' economies, to mutual cooperation, to increasing socialism's prestige and attractiveness in the world, and to the even closer all-around strengthening of the unity of the CEMA countries, which are united by common basic class interests and Marxist-Leninist ideology.

COMMUNIQUE ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

PM181131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Communique on the 110th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 110th session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place in Moscow 15-16 June 1984.

Taking part in the session were the following representatives of countries on the Executive Committee, deputy heads of governments: from Bulgaria -- A. Lukanov; from Hungary -- J. Marjai; from the SRV -- Tran Quynh; from the GDR -- G. Weiss; from the Republic of Cuba -- C.R. Rodriguez; from Mongolia -- M. Peljee; from Poland -- J. Obodowski; from Romania -- I. Totu; from the USSR -- N.V. Talyzin; from the CSSR -- R. Rohlicek; and Council Secretary V.V. Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and SFRY permanent representative to CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee.

The session was chaired by C.R. Rodriguez, representative of the Republic of Cuba on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee adopted for guidance and strict fulfillment the decisions taken by the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference and the 38th (extraordinary) sitting of the council's session. Organizational questions were discussed pertaining to the implementation of these decisions within the CEMA organs. As part of the process of fulfilling these decisions, the Executive Committee examined materials which will be submitted for discussion at the next, 39th, sitting of the CEMA session.

Attaching special significance to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the Executive Committee discussed the fulfillment of agreements on cooperation in the spheres of electronics, microprocessors, and robotics. It was noted that the fulfillment of the agreements in questions will create important prerequisites for expanding the production and reciprocal deliveries of this latest technology and that future cooperation will take place on the basis of coordinated concepts of scientific and technical development in these spheres.

The Executive Committee adopted a decision on the improvement of multilateral cooperation aimed at accelerating the establishment of production, application, and reciprocal exchanges of modern means of microprocessor and robotics technology and the necessary range of electronic technology products, primarily microelectronic circuits, specialized technical equipment, and special materials.

The question of continuing to render technical assistance to the SRV in raising the carrying capacity of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City Railroad in 1985-1995 was examined. The council's organs have been instructed to elaborate specific measures in this sphere.

The report on the fulfillment of the council's budget in 1983 was approved, and a number of current cooperation questions were also examined.

The Executive Committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

ORLOV STRESSES PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING DOCUMENTS

LD181536 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The many international responses, appearing these days, to the major documents adopted by the CMEA summit meeting in Moscow, tend, in varying forms and with slightly differing stresses, to emphasize this thought: That it is only countries which consistently defend peace can raise the problems of economic development and economic relations between states in such a principled manner and scope as they were formulated by the meeting's participants. [sentence as received] The urgent appeal to all peoples and heads of state and government to take active steps to develop international economic cooperation is logically combined with an impassioned appeal for pooling efforts to preserve and strengthen peace, to bridle the arms race, and to achieve disarmament, especially nuclear. This, as the Moscow meeting's declaration stresses, is also a key condition for improving the world economic situation.

It is proposed by the CMEA member-countries that a quite concrete and highly realistic programme for improving the international economic relations be started in the first place with the actual implementation of the recommendations and agreements already elaborated through collective efforts of states with a view to developing a mutually advantageous and fruitful economic cooperation. These recommendations and agreements were reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the final document adopted by the Madrid meeting of the states which anticipated in that conference, as well as in the charter of the economic rights and duties of states, the declaration and the programme of action for the establishment of the new international economic order and other U.N. decisions.

It is thus proposed to act with reliance on the quite firm basis created through concerted efforts and accommodating the common interests of all. In this connection the stress is laid on the need to remove from the practice of international relations any methods of economic aggression, such as the threat or use of an embargo, a boycott, or a trade, credits or technological blockade.

The attention is drawn to the need for the strict observance by all states of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, foregoing the threat or use of force, full equality, respect for the national interests and the right of every people to decide its own destiny, mutual benefit, non-discrimination, and the most favoured nation treatment.

It is not difficult to see that these principles -- both in their totality and individually -- aim at precisely guaranteeing mutually advantageous and equal cooperation to all countries and peoples without any exception.

The effective solutions and actions urged by the CMEA member-countries include elimination of exploitation and discrimination in the international relations, the establishment of a just and economically justified correlation between prices of commodities, food and manufactures, and a consequent strengthening of control over the activities of transnational monopolies. The CMEA countries advocate orderly monetary relations, a normalization of the conditions for the opening and repayment of credits, and oppose the policy of high lending interest rates. A special stress is laid on the fact that these conditions, if applied to the problem of indebtedness of the developing countries, must not be used as a means for exerting political pressure or interfering in their internal affairs.

The CMEA member-countries provided a fresh demonstration of their profound interest in improving the political and economic situation in the world. By its very nature, socialism which has asserted itself as the most progressive world system is generally guided by its big responsibility for the future of manking, since its supreme concern is man and his well-being.

CEMA, CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT AID COMPARED

LD121621 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- "Inequality is a distinctive feature of the relations between the developed capitalist and the developing countries," Sergey Baigarov writes in PRAVDA. As a result of this policy Latin America's aggregate debt is approaching 350 billion dollars. All attempt at putting a stop to the growth of this enormous debt have proved to be a failure. Moreover, the debt continues growing."

"The CMEA countries develop their economic relations with the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa on an entirely different basis," the commentator stresses. Their fundamental principles are full equality, mutual benefit, non-interference in home affairs and respect for sovereignty.

The socialist countries increase their aid to the newly-free peoples. While early in 1962 the CMEA countries gave assistance to 34 developing states, now they assist already almost 100 states. More than 5,000 important economic projects have been built, are under construction or are to be built in those states with the assistance of the CMEA countries."

As a rule, all sorts of strings are attached to the "aid" from the Western powers: The purchasing of commodities and equipment of the country granting loans, the use of its services and experts, etc. This "assistance" becomes the main factor of monopoly expansion in the developing countries, a source of deriving additional profits, the author points out.

Herein lies the fundamental difference between the two approaches to the principles of trade with the developing countries. While pumping out raw material resources from the latter, the monopolists have at the same time developed a whole system of measures to restrict industrial imports from the developing states. Hence, a reduction of monetary reserves, a drop in the gross national product and per capita income.

"The socialist countries have a stake not in a preservation of backward economic structures, but in the newly-free people's advance along the road of progress," S. Baigarov points out. "Cooperation with the CMEA member-countries strengthens the positions of the developing states in the world arena, creates real possibilities for putting an end to backwardness, for progress in science and technology. These mutually beneficial ties contribute to a restructuring of international economic relations on a just basis."

BLOC TU OFFICIALS MEET IN BUDAPEST 18 JUN

LD190840 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- A three-day consultation of secretaries and department heads in charge of mass organization at trade union centres in ten socialist countries, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, started in Budapest, Monday. The participants are to survey and assess experience in the work of the leading bodies of trade unions, and issues concerning the development of this work, and the democratism and work style of corporate work.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS, SENSORS EXCHANGE -- Moscow, 16 Jun (TASS) -- A conference of CEMA specialists and Yugoslavia which was held at the Central Institute of Welding Equipment in Halle, the GDR, was devoted to cooperation in the creation of industrial robots for welding work and of sensors for them. The conference noted that there were plans to arrange an exchange of sensors built in Bulgaria, the GDR, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia and to make them compatible with various types of industrial robots. It was decided to elaborate a standard series of various welding robots with standardized components and analogous connection conditions in CEMA member-countries. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Jun 84 LD]

PRAVDA REVIEWS ASAT TALKS, LONDON SUMMIT, JAPAN

PM181322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "International Review"]

[Text] The CEMA countries' economic summit in Moscow was the biggest international event of recent days. It was a major and significant landmark in the fraternal socialist countries' lives and in strengthening their unity and cooperation on the path of resolving great tasks in the interests of improving the people's prosperity and increasing economic might.

The socialist countries' combined actions are the main obstacle to imperialism and the most important factor in the struggle for the peoples' security and the prevention of nuclear war. The Moscow conference convincingly demonstrated once again that the CEMA countries are offering their alternative -- a course toward the consolidation of peace, the relaxation of international tension, and constructive cooperation -- to the intensification of the military threat and the dangerous trial of strength which the most reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, are trying to impose.

Urgent Appeal

The urgent need to prevent space from being turned into an arena of mortal danger before it is too late is one of the paramount tasks of the policy of curbing the arms race.

"The question now is this," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated: "Either the militarization of space is to be prevented or space will be turned into a source of awesome danger threatening all mankind."

Aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace on our planet, the Soviet Union issued an urgent appeal to the United States last week to soon begin official talks in order to reach agreement on the complete banning of antisatellite weapons, including the elimination of such systems already in existence. The world public's response indicates the exceptional importance and topicality of this major Soviet initiative.

It is well known that the Soviet Union, trying to promote an agreement, adopted a unilateral commitment not to place antisatellite weapons in space as long ago as last year. In other words, it introduced a unilateral moratorium on such launches for as long as other states, including the United States, refrained from launching antisatellite weapons of any kind into space. This commitment also includes the test launching of such weapons. The Soviet Union believes that monitoring an antisatellite weapons test freeze is possible and, furthermore, very reliable.

It must be noted that many prominent U.S. scientists, politicians, and some press organs are also expressing grave concern at the dangers associated with transforming near-earth space into an arena of confrontation. "For the United States, there is no point in rushing ahead with antisatellite weapons tests," a WASHINGTON POST editorial notes, for example. These sentiments have also been reflected in Congress where the Republican-dominated Senate recently adopted an amendment to the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1985 which blocks the allocation of resources to the Pentagon for antisatellite systems tests in the event that the administration shows no desire to try to reach agreement on banning such systems. Somewhat earlier, the House of Representatives voted for the imposition of a 12-month moratorium on antisatellite weapons tests if the USSR observes a moratorium on similar tests. Judging by official Washington's reaction, however, the administration continues to adopt a negative, obstructionist stance on this question.

Not only does it not want to try to seek an understanding but, as a State Department statement makes plain, it also refuses to hold serious or substantial talks on the pretext that it is "impossible" to imagine how the effective monitoring of the observance of an all-embracing ban on antisatellite weapons could be implemented.

But this is no more than an excuse to leave their hands free to conduct a series of antisatellite weapons tests this fall against targets in space, as the U.S. press reports. The Pentagon strategists are clearly guided by schemes to blaze the trail to U.S. military superiority via the cosmos in accordance with the President's directive in March 1983 on the elaboration of "star wars" plans.

The administration's negative stance on the talks issue, foreign observers believe, can be explained to a considerable extent by the fact that the recent experiment conducted within the framework of the program for the creation of an antisatellite defense system using space-based components has caused the heads of the U.S. military elite to spin dangerously.

While implementing its program of pursuing military superiority, Washington is stubbornly refusing to erect an effective barrier along with other states against the further qualitative improvement and stockpiling of nuclear weapons. Despite substantial progress at the tripartite talks (involving the USSR, the United States, and Britain) on a general and complete nuclear test ban prior to 1980, the present U.S. Administration during its years in office has not done anything to resume the halted talks. Nor has it done anything to ratify the Soviet-U.S. treaties of 1974 and 1976 limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. There is just one reason for this. As R. Atkinson revealed in a series of articles entitled "Thoughts About the Unthinkable: Progress in the Preparation for World War Three," published in THE WASHINGTON POST, Pentagon experts are not even thinking about ending the tests, in the course of which they are now feverishly developing new warheads and different models of combat hardware and are researching the various consequences of the use of nuclear weapons.

Quite a few hypocritical declarations about peaceful intentions and appeals for dialogue and talks were heard at the recent meeting in London of the leaders of the seven largest capitalist states. However, there was nothing real to back up these intentions and appeals, unfortunately.

The Soviet Union does not need to be convinced of the importance of dialogue or the usefulness of talks. But it is opposed to sham dialogue designed to act as a screen to disguise the fact that West European countries are being turned into a launch pad for the new U.S. missiles. The Soviet Union supports honest and constructive talks and, with this aim in mind, proposes reaching agreements on a whole package of measures capable of really lowering the level of military confrontation and of excluding the use of or threat to use force from international life. It is ready at all times for a serious examination of proposals for an in-depth reduction of nuclear arms whose implementation would harm no one's interests, just as soon as the U.S. side removes the conditions, essentially an ultimatum, which it has created for talks to begin.

Impasse

During the past week, the world press has continued its lively comment on the results of the London conference of the "big Seven" -- United States, Canada, FRG, France, Britain, Italy, and Japan -- which assembled formally to consider international economic problems. The overwhelming view among the commentators was that the meeting was fruitless and that it failed.

There were particularly serious disagreements, as is known, over the financial and economic policy of the senior partner -- the United States. What is having the most grievous effect on the U.S. allies' situation is the massive U.S. budget deficit, as well as the high bank rate which is draining capital from Western Europe and damaging the economies of other countries. The developing countries, whose debt is around $800 billion, are in an exceedingly difficult situation. A mere 1-percent increase in the interest rate in the United States increases their debt by several billion dollars. The United States, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, is "making a fortune out of the difficulties of other countries which are poorer than the rest as it is."

Just prior to and during the meeting, the U.S. allies continually drew Washington's attention to the need to balance its budget which is running at a deficit of $200 billion per year, a record level for the country, primarily because of the unbridled growth of military expenditure. But despite the "serious complaints" against Washington, Reagan, as the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH notes, did not change his stance. The U.S. Administration acknowledged the importance of the question of the present state of international financial relations, but it flatly refused to discuss any measures to improve it. Nor did the U.S. representatives give any guarantees that the high bank rate would come down.

The London meeting, France's L'HUMANITE writes, was characterized by the "paucity of proposals corresponding to the vital needs of mankind, to such problems as disarmament, employment, and development." Britain's THE OBSERVER notes: "Faced with a world financial crisis, based on a growing international debt and a high unemployment level in most countries, the Western leaders made a declaration which did not reflect the fundamental problems confronting them."

The London meeting participants remained deaf to the needs and aspirations of the broad masses of working people and to the developing countries' problems. The "unctuous outpourings of the leaders of the 'Seven' are not going to make it any easier for the 13 million unemployed in Western Europe or for the developing countries groaning beneath the burden of intolerable debts," H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the Bundestag, said in Bonn. Algeria's APS agency comes to a similar conclusion, noting that the hopes pinned on the London meeting by the developing countries have not been borne out. The Third World countries, whose debts are increasing, remain on the brink of the abyss.

The achievements of the socialist community, the stable development of the CEMA countries, and their successful solution of big economic, scientific, technical, and social tasks stand out very strongly and vividly against the background of the crisis in the capitalist world and its leaders' inability to cope with the serious socioeconomic problems. The CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit conference reemphasized that the socialist countries, building their relations in accordance with the principles of genuinely equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, consistently advocate the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

Japan and the Pentagon

The U.S. ruling circles allocate a special place in their global aggressive plans to Japan, whose present leadership is zealously following in the wake of Washington's strategy and supports the White House's intentions to transform the Far East into a bridgehead for forward-based nuclear systems and, in particular, the plans to equip the U.S. 7th Fleet's ships based in Japanese ports with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles. Speaking in London at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, Y. Nakasone, head of the Japanese Government, resorting to the hackneyed myth about the "Soviet threat," championed the formation of a Western military-strategic alliance and Japanese cooperation with NATO.

Nakasone did not fail in his speech to support the deployment of American first-strike missiles in West Europe and to state Tokyo's readiness to step up the role of its country's armed forces. It is no coincidence at all that the FINANCIAL TIMES, commenting on the Japanese prime minister's speech, regarded it as an overt appeal for the creation, on an anti-Soviet basis, of a united "tripartite front composed of the United States, West Europe, and Japan."

The zeal regarding the course of the accelerated militarization of Japan and the orientation toward America's aggressive strategy did not pass unnoticed in Washington. A few days ago, during a congressional hearing, P. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, particularly noted the "considerable progress" made in strengthening the military-strategic alliance between Washington and Tokyo, as well as Japan's "success" in building up its armed forces. For his part, R. Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, expressing satisfaction with the militarist course of Y. Nakasone's government, observed that "Japan continues to be the cornerstone of American forward-based defense strategy in the Asian and Pacific region."

It is not difficult to understand the satisfaction of Washington's officials. While American imperialism is progressively forming a militarist bloc consisting of the United States, Japan, and South Korea and is, in particular, extending its military presence in South Korea (where, according to the press, around 1,000 American nuclear charges have been deployed), the Japan Defense Agency has begun building a missile range on the island of Awa for the testing of Japanese-made cruise missiles. The planned deployment of nuclear weapons on the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which are constant visitors to Japanese ports, is being implemented. However, the plans to deploy American nuclear systems, plans which condemn both Japan and South Korea to the fate of becoming the Pentagon's nuclear hostages, obviously do not in the least disturb the Japanese prime minister, who the other day made an outrageous statement about "America's right to use nuclear weapons."

Now, when nuclear cruise missiles are being deployed on the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, whose headquarters are located in Yokosuka, a new and more serious danger is arising, in the opinion of Japanese fighters for peace. Although U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger recently tried to pacify the Land of the Rising Sun's population with assurances that not all the Tomahawk missiles will carry nuclear warheads, this is poor consolation for the Japanese peace supporters. They are launching an extensive campaign against the country being turned into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

ZA RUBEZHOM CONTRASTS U.S., USSR ASIAN POLICIES

PM151128 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 24 (Signed to Press 7 Jun 84) p 1

[Editorial: "Two Approaches, Two Policies Vis-a-vis Asia"]

[Text] Today, when the questions of maintaining and consolidating peace are particularly acute and when the peoples are demanding with increasing persistence that effective measures be taken to reduce the threat of war and strengthen international security, the present U.S. Administration is obstinately setting a course toward whipping up the arms race, confrontation and the preservation of old centers of conflagration, and the fanning of new ones in all corners of the earth, the Near East, Central America, Asia, and Africa.

Gambling on Crude Force

Recently the White House has been paying special attention to the Asian Continent. President Reagan and his closest followers have made several statements expressing hypocritical concern for the state and the future of the region. Hiding behind the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet military threat," the Pentagon strategists are further building up the militarist muscles of U.S. imperialism in the Far East and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and are trying to intimidate the peoples of that region's countries with the "communist danger."

Now, an active desire to try to direct the development of the situation in Asia into a channel in line with the interests of U.S. imperialism and to turn that continent into yet another front of the struggle against the socialist states and the forces of peace and progress is distinctly evident in the U.S. Administration's foreign policy and military activity. This dangerous approach to the region's problems is no accident. A gamble on crude force and impracticable plans to reverse the course of history were made the foundation of Washington's adventurist policy when the Reagan administration came to power.

Since the Great October Socialist Revolution -- which, in V.I. Lenin's figurative expression, awakened Asia -- the peoples of that continent, where more than three-fifths of mankind now live, have achieved considerable successes in their struggle for national and social liberation. The changes which have taken place there are visible to the naked eye. The shameful colonial system has completely collapsed and oppressed nations have gained political independence and defended it from attempts at outright imperialist enslavement, gaining the opportunity of building their own life as they choose. The peoples of Mongolia, the DPRK, China, and the three fraternal countries of Indochina have all chosen the path of building socialism.

The positive new changes which have enveloped the whole of Asia are not to the liking of the forces of imperialism. They would like to stop history, halt the march of social progress, and obstruct the consolidation of the independence of the region's peoples. "Despite the apparently instructive experience of the shameful collapse of anticommunist alliances such as CENTO and SEATO," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted, "attempts are again being made to knock together militarist axes and triangles like the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc." Plans to revive and strengthen Japanese militarism are being stepped up and its revanchist territorial claims on sovereign states are being heating up.

A huge military machine directed against the Soviet Union and other progressive forces of the region has been created by the efforts of the United States, Japan, and other countries in Asia and the Pacific region which are linked with Washington. According to foreign data, the second most powerful overseas grouping of U.S. Armed Forces, consisting of around 500,000 officers and men, is stationed in the Far East. The United States has deployed over 300 military facilities there and ships of the 7th Fleet with nuclear weapons on board ply the waters of that part of the world. The Pentagon is preparing to deploy F-16 fighter-bombers at the U.S. air base in the Japanese city of Misawa, which will create an additional threat to the security of the peoples of the Far East. What is more, in June the United States plans to start deployment of Tomahawk nuclear missiles on ships of the 7th Fleet, which, as is known, often call at Japanese ports. Washington's plans to deploy cruise missiles directly on the territory of Japan and South Korea are public knowledge.

Several examples of U.S. imperialism's shameless use of the "position of strength" policy throughout the world, including Asia, can be quoted today. Thus, the United States has effectively annexed Micronesia, striving to break up this UN trust territory and turn it into its new military-strategic bridgehead. For many years now, far-reaching schemes have been made with a view to creating a so-called "Pacific Community," involving a number of ASEAN countries under the Pentagon's auspices.

It is perfectly clear that this dangerous game cannot fail to arouse suspicions in many Asian states. Such a course, which makes the situation in the region explosive, does not accord with the long-term interests of the peoples living there.

Appeal to Establish Trust

The aspirations of people of goodwill accord with the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. True to the principles of Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy, the Land of the Soviets has never claimed and is not claiming a special position in any region, including Asia. The USSR has proposed a whole range of constructive new measures of a political and military nature in recent years. Many of them directly concern various regions of Asia from the Near to the Far East. The well-known initiative of the 26th CPSU Congress on talks with all interested countries on confidence-building measures in the Far East was dictated by a concern to prevent the emergence of seats of military conflict.

The Soviet Union's March 1982 statement on its readiness to negotiate the mutual restriction of actions by the navies of the two opposing military blocs and in particular on the withdrawal of both sides' missile-carrying submarines from their present, extensive areas of combat patrol and the restriction of their navigation to mutually agreed boundaries has met with widespread response in the region's countries. The Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in early 1983 put forward a proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations by the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries and also to abandon the expansion of the blocs' zone of operations to other regions of the world, including Asia.

Having proclaimed its desire to seek to ensure security in Asia by the collective efforts of the continent's countries, the Soviet Union greets with approval the constructive initiatives of other states aimed at improving the situation in the region. Among these we must note primarily Mongolia's proposal to elaborate and conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. The peace initiatives of the DPRK aimed at relaxing tension in Korea and the Far East are well known. The world public fully approves of the constructive stance of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which advocate transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Nonaligned Movement is also advancing several useful ideas.

In brief, every precondition exists for getting down to an active and conscientious quest, without losing precious time, for ways to improve the situation in Asia. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are ready to display goodwill. It is up to the other side.

WORLDWIDE NATO EXPANSION PLANS REPORTED

LD181947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] The latest plan of the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc, NATO, envisaging the expansion of the area of its operations outside the borders of Europe and the Atlantic and the inclusion of developing states in it has reached the world's press. This plan, as the Indian weekly MAINSTREAM points out, is contained in a document entitled "A Study of the Sphere of Operations of the Rapid Deployment Force," which is now under discussion in the highest echelons of the authorities in the biggest powers of the West. Over to our commentator, Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] It is perfectly obvious that this means a new attempt by the United States to include its NATO allies in its imperialist strategy in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The first such attempt, as is known, was made in the Near East. I am thinking of the inclusion of military contingents from NATO countries in the so-called multinational forces in Lebanon, the basis of which was formed by U.S. Marines. Washington's Lebanese adventure ended in shameful failure, but the strategic concept itself, to judge by all appearances remains in force. And the main zone of operations of both the American Rapid Deployment Force itself and of the forces of other NATO countries attached to them, is becoming the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area. It is no accident that on Pentagon maps this vast region is counted as the third strategic zone after West Europe and the Far East. In the coming 5-year period, $25 billion has been allocated for the expansion of the U.S. military presence in this zone.

Alongside the enhanced military activity in the Persian Gulf zone, a considerable strengthening of the American presence is being observed in other parts of the Indian Ocean as well. At the end of May, the American frigate "Lewis Puller" staged maneuvers near Bombay, in the area of India's largest oil deposit, Bombay High. It is known that the CIA has created a special subdepartment aimed at collecting various information about this installation and introducing American agents into it. Suspicious movement of American vessels is also being observed in waters off Southeast Asia.

The United States shares responsibility for the increase in military tension in the Indian Ocean with its NATO allies. The military activity of France is increasing: There are now up to 20 French warships and auxiliary vessels permanently in the region. A British naval squadron is also on patrol here. Interaction between British and French ships and U.S. naval forces is being developed. At the moment it is no accident that military observers are paying particular attention to the Pentagon strategic zone concept. In the first zone, West Europe, the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles is going ahead at full speed. In the second zone, the Far East, equipping ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with enhanced range cruise missiles has begun. Finally, plans are known for the deployment in the third strategic zone, which includes a vast area of the Indian Ocean, of sea- and air-based Pershing II and cruise missiles.

In the schemes of the Pentagon strategists, the indicated zones are to become key components of the lethal belt with which Washington wants to surround the whole Eurasian continent. The aspiration to put pressure on independent states whose policy irritates the White House plays an important role here. But the main aim of this plan is to obtain military and strategic advantages over the Soviet Union, Indeed the nuclear missiles are being deployed around the perimenter of this belt in such a way that they could reach the territory of the USSR.

In Washington's thinking, participation in this adventure by the U.S. NATO allies should give it the appearance of some kind of joint efforts to legitimize the unbridled buildup of nuclear weapons.

But, as the Soviet leadership has stressed repeatedly, such calculations are built on illusions. The Soviet Union will never, under any circumstances, permit the balance of forces which has developed to be destroyed.

ACTIVITIES OF ILO GENERAL CONFERENCE CITED

PM151525 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 3

[Own correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "Time for Action"]

[Text] Geneva, 14 Jun -- Is the International Labor Organization [ILO] making full use of its potential to defend working-people's interests? This question is being raised in many speeches by delegates to the ILO General Conference which is being held in Geneva. As is well known, working people's representatives participate in its work in addition to representatives of government and employers. They have been voicing sharp criticism of some aspects of the ILO's activity and have been putting forward constructive proposals in the belief that the organization should take a more active stance in the struggle for mankind's peaceful future and for social progress.

Figures can sometimes create a very favorable impression. It has been recalled here, in fact, that since the organization was created in 1919, over 300 conventions and recommendations on various questions affecting the defense of working people's rights and interests have been ratified. But how are they being fulfilled in practice?

I. Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU, noted that in many countries, enforceable acts remain a dead letter and the effectiveness of the documents adopted is often nullified. The monitoring system now in existence, the WFTU representative believes, allows flagrant violations of working people's rights and trade union freedoms in capitalist countries to go unpunished. At the same time, it is used by reactionary circles within the ILO for slander campaigns against the socialist countries and progressive developing states. I. Zakaria stated that the ILO is too timid on the fundamental problems of the defense of peace and social progress and should radically change the character of its activity.

I.F. Poyda, secretary of the Ukrainian Republic Trade Union Council, discussed the employment problem and expressed the belief that the ILO should step up its efforts to resolve it.

The right to work should be a policy goal and all ILO member-countries should direct their employment policy toward attaining that goal, V. Kozik, representative of Czechoslovakia's working people, said in his speech.

The speech by J. Timmer, representative of Hungary's working people, and many other speeches, expressed the will of the working class that the ILO take decisive actions to implement those tasks set before the organization. This applies in particular to the struggle against apartheid and the Israeli aggressors' crimes. At the conference yesterday, delegations from the Arab countries, who were joined by delegations from many other countries, left the conference hall during a speech by Costa Rican President L.A. Monge Alvarez. They were thereby expressing their disagreement with the position of the International Labor Office leadership which, in ignoring the spirit of ILO decisions condemning Israel's aggressive policy, had invited to the conference the head of a state that had transferred its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, which is occupied by the Israeli military.

The working people's group of the ILO General Conference also unanimously condemned the position of the British, Belgian, FRG, Italian, Portuguese, French, and Swiss Governments that received South African Prime Minister P. Botha. A telegram to the leaders of the aforementioned countries says that their actions are in direct contravention of UN resolutions and ILO declarations condemning South Africa's apartheid policy as a crime against mankind.

At today's conference, elections were held for the ILO's new Administrative Council -- the organization's executive organ -- for the next 3 years. The Administrative Council consists of 28 government representatives, 14 employers' representatives, and 14 working people's representatives. The representatives of the 10 most developed countries, including the Soviet Union, are nonelected members of the council. The Ukrainian SSR, whose delegation at the session is headed by Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister G.I. Udovenko, was elected to the new Administrative Council.

AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin was elected a member of the Administrative Council from the working people's group.

AUCCTU Secretary Address

PM151535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Jun 84 p 3

[Own Correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "Resolving Urgent Problems"]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 14 Jun -- A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU and representative of Soviet working people, spoke today in the general debate at the 70th session of the International Labor Organization [ILO] General Conference, which is being held in Geneva. Calling on the conference to focus on the most acute and topical problems, he stressed that the most important of those problems is the defense of peace.

We advocate, the representative of Soviet working people said, that the annual report of the general director of the International Labor Office include a section on the situation in the employment sphere and on the progress made by the organization's member-states in carrying out the policy of full employment. We support the ILO line that the problem of employment and of guaranteeing one of the working man's main rights -- the right to work -- should be kept constantly in view.

After discussing the ILO's activity in the sphere of formulating international conventions on labor problems, the Soviet representative leveled sharp and well argued criticism at the system of monitoring their application that exists within the organization. This system, based on the realities of bourgeois society, still does not take into account the features of the political systems and legal practices of the developing and socialist countries.

Certain forces within the organization, the speaker said, are trying to exploit the monitoring mechanism for their own aims, which have nothing to do with the tasks of the ILO charter. These forces refuse to see or take into account past and present changes. The distortion of the truth in a whole series of cases regarding the rights of working people and trade unions in socialist society, the exceeding of authority by some organs of the monitoring mechanism, and the open violation of procedural rules are unacceptable.

In this context one cannot fail to recall the recent incident regarding the so-called "complaint" against the Soviet Union, which was accused of using convict forced labor in the construction of the Siberia--West Europe gas pipeline. Everyone knows how this turned out. Last March, a committee of experts established the "absence of any facts" to confirm the complaint. What about its authors' responsibility for the slander? How can such incidents be tolerated within the walls of the ILO?

Summing up what has been said, the Soviet representative concluded, we would like to express the wish that the ILO's activity not be divorced from life, should correspond to its political realities, and be truly dynamic and effective. We would like to hope that the organization will find its proper place in the struggle for the resolution of the most vital problems of the present day and for universal and lasting peace based on social justice as enshrined in the ILO charter, so as to end such flagrant crimes against mankind as the bloody aggression against the Lebanese people, the apartheid regime in South Africa, and the suppression of freedom and democracy in some Central American countries, in particular, the seizure of Grenada and the continuing provocation against Nicaragua.

We support an ILO that better appreciates and understands working people and serves their interests correctly, A.M. Subbotin stressed.

Enterprise Representative Speaks

LD181644 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 18 TASS -- Correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reporting:

Nikolay Mardoniyev, representative of directors of Soviet enterprises, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR, took part in the current general debate at the Palace of Nations on the report of the director general of the International Labor Bureau.

Speaking of serious shortcomings in the activities of the International Labor Organisation in drafting international conventions in the sphere of labor, he said that such aims of the organisation as the provision of full-scale medical service and adequate housing conditions to the working people had been far from achieved. It is indicative, the speaker stressed, that the constitutions and national legislation of socialist countries reflect more fully and widely those basic demands of the ILO charter than the conventions passed by the organisation.

Nikolay Mardoniyev said that the process of setting norms, and especially the process of monitoring the observance of conventions, were far detached from the most burning negative factors resulting from the political, social and technological conditions of modern capitalist society and adversely affecting the position of the mass of the working people. The International Labor Organisation, he went on to say, evades complex and really important problems related to the position of the working people and takes excessive interest in details which, although much easier to regulate, have no serious influence on the improvement of the position of the working masses.

The Soviet delegate underlined the vital need of re-structing [as received] the International Labor Organisation where representatives of directors of enterprises from socialist countries are openly discriminated against.

It is absolutely obvious that the group of businessmen in the organisation is heterogeneous, and that different social and economic systems existing in different countries should be represented on the Administrative Council -- the executive body of the International Labor Organisation, Nikolay Mardoniyev said. Over the time the socialist countries took part in ILO's work representatives of directors of their enterprises have never been elected to the Administrative Council by the Western and pro-Western majority of the group of businessmen in the ILO. Directors of enterprises from socialist countries should be represented on the Administrative Council without any pre-conditions, the speaker said. This is our legitimate and unconditional right, he stressed.

The Soviet representative said in conclusion that the unprecedented arms race deflected enormous resources from the solution of vital social, economic, scientific and technological problems and doomed millions of people in the world to hunger and deprivations.

WEATHER SEMINAR DELEGATE CITES NUCLEAR WAR EFFECTS

LD141629 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yeveniy Korzhev reports:

At the 36th session of the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization under way here the first vice president of the World Meteorological Organization, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Monitoring the Natural Environment Yuriy Izrael delivered a report on the consequences of a possible nuclear conflict for the atmosphere and climate of the earth.

He said nuclear war will lead to disastrous consequences in the climatic and ecological aspects. As research in various countries shows even a limited nuclear conflict might cause considerable modifications of the climate with pernicious consequences for everything living. In case of a large-scale conflict these modifications will have a catastrophic nature. Many of them will prove to be irreversible, says the report.

The world public opinion must have the information which would enable it to grasp fully the danger of nuclear war, it is stressed in the report. Representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, India, Cuba, Nepal, and other countries came out in support of this proposal.

Representatives of the USA, Great Britain, Australia and some other Western countries while acknowledging in words the importance and timeliness of the posing of this problem try at the same time under various invented pretexts to prevent its discussion in the framework of the World Meteorological Organization. Nevertheless the Executive Committee decided to continue work in this direction having created a special working group for working out a draft of the appropriate decision.

U.S. TROOP DEPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA RULED OUT

PM181458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Sukhoy commentary under the rubric "Following Up a News Report": "A Trial Balloon That Was Grounded"]

[Text] Canberra, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Australian Defense Minister G. Scholes has ruled out any chance of stationing U.S. troops from the "Rapid Deployment Force" contingent on the territory of the state of Western Australia.

A report by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, published a few days ago, spoke of the stationing of 50,000 U.S. servicemen from the "Rapid Deployment Force" in Western Australia. It spoke about it, furthermore, as an accomplished fact.

The Australian defense minister declared that the U.S. side has never approached Australia's federal government with such a request. But even if Washington were to address such a request to Canberra, it would be refused.

People in Washington pretended that the report, conceived within the walls of Georgetown University, is nothing more than the fruit of overtheorizing academic brains and is in no way linked with actual U.S. policy. A likely story. Since Georgetown University is situated in the U.S. capital and maintains close links with the U.S. Departments of State and Defense, there are full grounds to suppose that the report's emergence is far from accidental.

It is more than likely that it had been assigned the role of a trial balloon, by means of which the United States wanted to learn the reaction of Australia's Labour government. After all, the Pentagon, using more than 20 military installations in Australia, has for a long time been hatching plans to station a permanent contingent of U.S. troops on its territory. But this time the trial balloon was grounded literally the very next day after its launch.

AFRICAN JOURNALISTS ACCUSE LAOOC OF GREED

LD181824 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] San Francisco June 18 TASS -- Representatives of the press of independent African countries have expressed a strong protest over the violations of the rules and traditions of the Olympic movement by the organizers of the summer games in Los Angeles.

It was stressed at a press conference, in which African journalists from eight countries and LAOOC President Peter Ueberroth took part, that in its pursuit of profit the organizing committee had set extremely high rates on many services which in the past had been offered for free.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that the African journalists had sharply criticized the policy of the LAOOC, all of whose activities were permeated with the spirit of money-grubbing, and said that conditions, which were being provided in Los Angeles, were not conducive to a broad participation of sovereign African states in the 1984 summer games.

Ueberroth had to admit after the press conference that LAOOC in all likelihood would have to revise its former statements on the "record" number of countries that are going to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. He declined to give a precise number of such countries this time.

U.S. REBUTS UK JOURNAL REPORT ON KAL-007

LD181543 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 18 TASS -- Washington has clearly been flustered by a report in the British journal DEFENCE ATTACHE that cited fresh convincing evidence of the fact that the United States staged an anti-Soviet spy action with the use of a South Korean plane in September last. The report has been widely published in the mass media of many countries. Being unable to refute the facts the Reagan administration was compelled to resort again to a usual method, unfounded "denials". Faced with questions of the press, spokesmen for the White House and the Department of State limited themselves to a concerted statement that there is, allegedly, nothing to the story. The Pengagon's spokesman refused to comment on the article at all.

As is known, DEFENCE ATTACHE on the basis of a detailed study of all the circumstances of the incident with the South Korean airliner arrived at the conclusion that its violation of the air space of the USSR was not all "by chance" as it is claimed by Washington but a premeditated action that had the aim of compelling the Soviet anti-aircraft defence system to go on a high alert thus enabling the U.S. special services to register the signals of its radars and other electronic equipment. The journal pointed out that the crew of the "Challenger" space shuttle of the USA performed the role of the coordinator of the entire espionage operation. This, by the way, is another confirmation of the fact that the "shuttle" space program is being assigned an important role in the Pentagon's affairs.

The article in DEFENCE ATTACHE is far from the first evidence exposing the Washington provocateurs. The incident was provoked deliberately, holds former chief pilot of the West German airlines Lufthansa R. Braunburg. He stresses in this connection that the South Korean airliner was under the constant observance of a U.S. intelligence satellite, AWACS intelligence aircraft and RC-135 intelligence aircraft as well as the submarine of the "Orion" type [as received] with the markings "R-3". It is pointed out in the book of Japanese publicist K. Yoshiwara "Regisseurs of the Crises" that a fortnight before the flight, the airliner of the K.A.L. Airlines was kept at the U.S. air base in Anchorage where it was fitted out with the appropriate electronic equipment. Its crew was increased from usual 20-22 men to 29 persons and the names of the "additional" members of the crew have not been given to this day.

American publicist James Bamford, the author of the famous book "The Puzzle Palace" about the National Security Agency (NSA), one of the most secretive intelligence bodies of the USA, pointed out that the invasion of the USSR air space by the South Korean plane was deliberate. James Bamford pointed to the fact that the night of September 1 all the systems of the U.S. electronic intelligence in the Far East, specifically, all sections of the huge network of electronic spying against the USSR in the area were alerted. The spy character of the mission of the South Korean airliner was emphasized also by former staffer of the NSA, T. Bernard and E. Exelson, who themselves many times made flights in the Far Eastern area on reconnaissance planes. They wrote in the newspaper DENVER POST that the intelligence bodies of the USA widely use civilian aircraft to collect intelligence information.

Paris June 18 TASS -- The French newspaper L'HUMANITE commenting on a report of the journal DEFENCE ATTACHE points out that it confirms the reports that the South Korean plane was performing an espionage assignment. The newspaper stressed that as the London journal notes Washington deliberately risked the lives of the passengers of a civilian aircraft. L'HUMANITE points out that in addition to U.S. warships and planes, the U.S. intelligence satellite "Ferret-D" and "Challenger" space shuttle were used in espionage operations.

U.S.-PRC ARMS, TECHNOLOGY SALE ACCORD VIEWED

PM181338 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Accord Reached"]

[Text] Washington, 15 Jun -- As AP reports, citing a Pentagon spokesman, an accord has been reached in principle during talks here between PRC National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and other representatives of the Washington administration on the sale of American weapons and military technology to China.

The agency points out that China will in all probability be sold Hawk air defense missiles and TOW antitank guided missiles, as well as the technology to produce a number of modern weapons systems. It is proposed, THE WASHINGTON POST writes for its part, that China will in the future be able to produce TOW missiles itself under American licence. The accord reached, the newspaper stresses, "indicates the establishment of the firmest links in the military sphere between the United States and the PRC" in the whole history of relations between the two countries.

Following his 3 days of talks in Washington Zhang Aiping set off on a trip around the country.

U.S.-PRC NUCLEAR ISSUE, ELECTION INTERESTS LINKED

LD182337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1828 GMT 18 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] A report circulating in Washington at the moment asserts, on the basis of U.S. intelligence data, that China is passing on nuclear technology to other countries -- above all to Pakistan, but also to the RSA. Because of this, Washington is said not to be hurrying to activate the American-Chinese agreement on cooperation in the sphere of the use of nuclear power, according to which China would receive American technology. This agreement was, incidentally, the focus, as it were, of ceremonies during President Reagan's visit to China.

The present intelligence report has already provoked a stormy response, above all in Beijing. There they are not without reason seeing in the new maneuver Washington's intention to refuse to initial the agreement, or to change its conditions. And the Pakistani minister of foreign affairs spoke today, also refuting the report's data.

We will return again to the reason why it was necessary to prepare as it were and publish such a report. But first to the substance of this intelligence report.

The RSA received the technology for manufacturing nuclear bombs and shells from the United States -- not directly, but via Israel. The Israeli atomic center in Dimona was essentially a present from Uncle Sam. And although such a present did not figure in the registration books, it was sent screw by screw and brick by brick from the States to Israel through American firms with directors who are admirers of Israel. This technology reached the RSA, I repeat, from Israel. But West German, Canadian, and American industrial political circles also had a hand in sharing nuclear secrets with the racist regime. It is possible that Beijing also made its contribution, as is stated in the American intelligence report [words indistinct].

And now to Pakistan. Behind this wall, in the area of (Kakhutar) in Islamabad, work has long been in progress on Pakistan's own nuclear bomb. There have been many reports of active, if not decisive, Chinese aid. It was reported in the American and the British press, and I myself read material about this 2-3 years ago, that preparations to build nuclear bombs have long been underway in Pakistan. Italian, Swedish, French, and American companies have been brought into this, not only Beijing.

Washington has, however, never shown concern about the fact that its junior partners would get nuclear weapons, as happened with Israel, the RSA, and Pakistan, where by all accounts Washington and Beijing's interests coincided.

And then suddenly rather well-played dissatisfaction on the part of Washington. Suddenly the State Department announces that it does not even intend to send the American-Chinese nuclear agreement to Congress. How can we, they say, trust Beijing if it immediately hands over the most up-to-date atomic technology to third hands, and even without a by-your-leave? Whence this artificial indignation into the bargain at the very time when Chinese Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping, is apparently conducting successful talks and buying arms in the United States? What is going on? What has suddenly provoked this report?

I can only express my own personal assumptions. This new zigzag is, in my opinion, a reflection of the undying struggle within the Reagan administration. Reagan's closest entourage, his aides from California, such as Michael Deaver, belong to the Taiwan lobby and have large financial interests in Taiwan. On the other side are Vice President George Bush, in his time a representative of Washington in Beijing, and also Secretary of State Shultz and Pentagon chief Weinberger, who have persuaded the President -- and, as it transpired, not for disinterested reasons -- to sacrifice Taiwan links in the name of strategic partnership with Beijing. In preparing for Ronald Reagan's preelection trip to China, Shultz and Weinberger managed to insist on credits and the preparation of an American-Chinese agreement on the construction of nuclear power plants. And the order for the construction of these stations was incidentally to go to the Californian Bechtel Corporation, with Shultz and Weinberger were president and vice president, and to which they will, of course, return from their present posts.

The President's visit to Beijing, the agreements, smiles and handshakes, fairly worried the Taiwan lobby. There were those in Reagan's kitchen cabinet who were not counting on Bechtel at all, as were Shultz and Weinberger, but on tourist and construction firms serving Taiwan. Not only Michael Deaver and Charles Wick had put their money into them. According to U.S. press data, but also certain members of Reagan's family. They are behind the intelligence report and the zigzag of good luck for the Taiwan Mafia. Of course, the White House would like to act in such a way so that Deaver has his profits from Taiwan, Shultz and Weinberger have their pile from the Beijing projects, and American arms go to both Taiwan and Beijing. This is how the policies are constructed, but since it is difficult to sit on two chairs, sometimes one group of retainers and sometimes another gains the upper hand, depending on the situation.

Calculating that preelection nectar was gathered from the Chinese fields during the April visit, already (that is to say) gathered, the White House decided not to stand on special ceremony with Beijing and to arrange a festive occasion, if not for Taiwan, then for the Taiwan lobby. I don't know whether the compilers of this intelligence report had the President's sanction, but in any event it is a reflection of the skirmish between the smart men from the Reagan administration, and a general reflection its inconstancy, unpredictability, and imperialist hauteur.

KAPUSTIN: CIA INVOLVED IN PUNJAB RIOTS

PM151552 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 3

[Mikhail Kapustin "Commentator's Opinion": "Rebuff of Interference"]

[Text] The Indian Government has taken resolute steps to halt the interference in the republic's internal affairs by secret special services of the United States and its allies. Indian troops and subunits of the security forces have carried out successful operations in a number of cities in the State of Punjab against the separatist rabble operating there, well known for their close links with U.S. and Pakistani special services. There have been numerous arrests of extremists and large quantities of Western-made weapons have been captured as a result of the Army raids.

The Indian authorities were forced to undertake these actions in view of the sharp increase in terrorist activity by the Punjab separatists, who are advocating the secession of that state and several other northwestern areas of the country and the formation of the so-called "independent Sikh State of Khalistan" on their territory. This name is not listed in a single geographical reference book, but to make up for this it has been frequently uttered for many years now in Langley. It was there, at the CIA Headquarters, that a treacherous plan to subvert India's national unity and territorial integrity was formulated. As I. Gandhi has stated, the subversive separatist organization has been maintained entirely by Western special services.

Funds from the U.S. espionage department were used to set up subversive anti-Indian centers, where the fighters from various terrorist organizations undergo training before being sent into India. Explosions, arson, clashes on religious and communal grounds, hundreds of dead and injured, the blood and tears of totally innocent people -- these are the traces left by the CIA mercenaries on Indian soil.

The government's measures to normalize the situation in the Punjab have encountered approval by all progressive and democratic forces in India. The majority of parties and public organizations have also come out in support of these actions, aimed at ensuring security and stability in the country's northwest. "No to foreign interference!" -- this is what the 700 million Indian people are saying.

KHALISTAN GOVERNMENT IN UK; INDIA PROTESTS

LD152209 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpt] Another report from London: An announcement has been made there about the creation of a so-called government of Khalistan, headed by a certain Chauhan, an old agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. In an interview to a BBC radio station, this bandit threatened physical violence against Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders. At the same time attacks were organized on the Indian diplomatic mission in Britain.

It is reported that the Indian Embassy in London has made a decisive protest in connection with this to Britain's Ministries of Foreign and Internal Affairs. The Government of India has prepared a special document which stresses that anti-Indian provocations aimed at breaking the State of Punjab away from the country, and the creation of a state of Khalistan on that basis, are being supported and directed by particular foreign states.

SRV BORDER GUARDS REPULSE CHINESE OFFENSIVE

OW172329 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] According to Radio Hanoi, Vietnamese border guards have repulsed an offensive by Chinese soldiers against Ha Tuyen. According to the report, approximately 70 Chinese soldiers were killed and several have been captured.

The broadcast added that over the past 2 months China has repeatedly bombarded Vietnam's populated areas, wounding and killing some peaceful inhabitants.

SRV NEWS CONFERENCE ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL HELD

LD181812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] A news conference was held today at the SRV Embassy in Moscow, at which an embassy representative acquainted those present with the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs' statements concerning the next withdrawal at the end of this June of part of the Vietnamese volunteers stationed in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, at the request of its government.

This latest withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops, it was emphasized at the new conference, is a new manifestation of the goodwill of both countries, and of their striving to strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It is evidence of the further consolidation of people's power in Kampuchea.

VIETNAM DENOUNCES THAI ACTIONS AGAINST LAOS

LD151343 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi June 15 TASS -- A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has made a statement strongly denouncing the provocations staged by Thai authorities against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The seizure by the Thai side of several settlements on the territory of the Lao Province of Xaignabouri, the statement says, constitutes a gross violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the principles set forth in the joint Lao-Thai communique signed in 1979. Such armed provocations undermine goodneighbourly relations between the two countries, the statement adds.

Bangkok's provocative actions against the Lao People's Democratic Republic alongside armed actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, scaled up soon after the visits of Thai leaders to Washington and Beijing, and committed at a time when the Chinese side carries out gross military provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, bear witness to the fact that the Thai ruling circles have chosen the road of collusion with forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the statement says. That threatening alliance is directed against independence and sovereignty of the countries of Indochina and against the trend toward a constructive dialogue in South-East Asia.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement underlines, supports the just and principled position of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and demands a complete withdrawal of all Thai Army units from the occupied regions of the territory of Laos. The ruling circles of Thailand should immediately stop dangerous armed provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, provocations which constitute a direct threat to peace and security in the region.

POLISH ELECTIONS SUCCEED DESPITE WEST'S EFFORTS

LD181432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Election to the people's councils took place throughout Poland on Sunday. They were an important political event in the life of the Polish People's Republic which is getting ready to mark its 40th anniversary.

Metallurgists of Warsaw, Szczecin port workers, and Lublin railway workers were first among those who voted for deputies to the local bodies of authority.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, voted at one of Warsaw polling stations.

More than 110,000 deputies of the people's councils were to be elected. The majority of them are representatives of the working class and farmers, of public and political organizations.

The deputies elected will work in accordance with a new law on people's councils which envisages widening the sphere of their activities and enhancing their role in ruling the country.

As PAP reports, on the eve of the election, Western propaganda centers, including Radio Free Europe intensified even more their subversive campaign against Poland. They disseminated provocative appeals by the antistate elements to boycott the election.

Once again, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in its editorial today, the hopes nurtured by the Western anticommunist centers and antisocialist elements inside the country have failed. Neither instigating leaflets nor Western radio stations' appeals to boycott the election have brought expected results.

PRAVDA NOTES OLSZOWSKI'S MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM181320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow on 17 June en route to Warsaw following his official visit in the Mongolian People's Republic.

He was met and seen off at the airport by B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy foreign minister; other officials; and Polish ambassador to the USSR, S. Kociolek.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES RALLY FOR KIM IL-SONG

LD162203 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia June 16 TASS -- The world situation is growing worse through the fault of the bellicose forces of imperialism, first of all the incumbent U.S. Administration, which flagrantly tries to upset the military-strategic balance and to achieve military superiority over socialist countries, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said today at a rally here on the occasion of a visit to Bulgaria of a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party and president of the republic.

The measures taken in response by the countries of the socialist community, the Bulgarian leader stressed, are clear and unequivocal: They will make it impossible to tip the existing parity. The main goal of Bulgarian foreign policy is to work energetically jointly with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The U.S. imperialists, who are deploying their missiles in Western Europe, intend to deliver the first nuclear strike at European socialist countries, Kim Il-song said. They also concentrate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in South Korea. In this situation, he stressed, it is the duty of all the socialist countries to counter the aggressive plans of imperialism.

POWER EQUIPMENT CONTRACT WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

PM181518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A Bulgarian national exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of socialist Bulgaria is being held with great success at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements in Moscow. Demonstrating the fraternal people's great achievements, it has simultaneously become the center for further deepening mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

A contract for the delivery of Soviet equipment for a 1,000-megawatt capacity power unit being built at Bulgaria's Kozloduy atomic energy station was signed 14 June at the business center of the "Bulgaria -- 40 Years Along the Road of Socialist Progress" exhibition.

Present at the signing of the contract were Ya. P. Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.M. Velichko, USSR minister of power machine building; O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

HONECKER'S REMARKS TO SWEDEN'S THUNBORG NOTED

LD152103 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin June 15 TASS -- The adventurist policy pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism,above all of the United States imperialism, which is aimed at sharpening confrontation and building up the arms race, is fraught with a serious threat to universal peace. The deployment in Western Europe of new American first-strike nuclear missiles, the build-up of the nuclear arms race, which is to be spread also to outer space is directed an ensuring military superiority over socialism. A statement to this effect was made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, in the course of the meeting today with Swedish Defence Minister Anders Thunborg.

Every realistically-minded person, he stressed, realizes that we will not watch indifferently how American first-strike missiles are being deployed in close proximity to our borders. Working in close cooperation with the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states, the GDR will make its contribution to preventing an upsetting of the rough military-strategic equilibrium in NATO's favour.

The GDR leader pointed out that the German Democratic Republic views the cause of preventing nuclear catastrophe and establishing lasting peace as the top priority objective of its foreign policy. In so doing it believes that it is possible to reverse the present dangerous course of developments.

The people of the GDR remember the lessons of history. It remains committed to the obligation undertaken 35 years ago that the threat of war should never again stem from the German soil. In this sense the servicemen of the National People's Army of the GDR do with honour their duty, reliably ensuring the high combat readiness and upholding peace.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's constructive approach to the question of creating non-nuclear zones, in particular in northern Europe and to the proposal of the Swedish Government on the creation of a non-nuclear corridor between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. In conformity with the provisions of the Prague Political Declaration and the Moscow Statement by the leading figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, he pointed out, the GDR continues attaching great significance to this proposal.

CHERNENKO SIGNS AWARD TO GDR MINISTER WEIZ

PM190818 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Comrade Herbert Weiz, Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR Minister of Science and Technology"]

[Text] For his great contribution to the organization and development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and GDR, Comrade Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology, has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

[Signed] K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow, 15 June 1984

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS CSSR

LD182012 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 18 TASS -- The deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in West European countries represents danger not only to the peoples in the European Continent but also to the world as a whole and is increasing the risk of outbreak of a nuclear conflict. This idea was stressed in the course of talks here between delegations from the Communist Party (Spain) and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The delegation from the Communist Party (Spain) led by its general secretary Ignacio Gallego stayed in this country on an official visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The sides, CTK news agency said, pointed out that it is essential to seek to maintain the existing military balance at an increasingly low level and pool the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to set up nuclear-weapons-free zones in Europe and preserve world peace.

The representatives of the fraternal parties expressed solidarity with the struggle by the Central American people against neo-colonialism, condemned U.S. aggression against Grenada and Nicaragua and declared their support to the just struggle of the peoples of Chile, Uruguay and other countries of that region.

EUROPEAN ELECTIONS REVEAL DEPLOYMENT OPPOSITION

LD182035 Moscow International Service in Italian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The European Parliament elections took place yesterday. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes in this connection:

In these elections only 40 percent of the voters of the 10 countries of the European Economic Community took part. Such passivity on the part of the voters demonstrates that the majority of West Europeans are skeptical and indifferent to the activities of the European Parliament; and this is understandable inasmuch as this organism is incapable of exerting any appreciable influence on the policy of the EEC determined by the governments of the Ten.

However, it would be unfair to minimize the political importance of the election. The voting provided an opportunity to the political parties of certain countries to test the mood of the voters for whom a united Europe came last in their thoughts. By voting in the European Parliament elections, the everwhelming majority of voters desired to express their attitude toward the policy pursued by the governments of their own countries.

Even though the right-wing parties of the countries of the Ten may have succeeded in retaining a majority of the seats in the parliament, they have been pushed back by representatives of left-wing parties and advocates of the sovereignty of nature. In most countries, representatives of opposition parties achieved a certain success; and this is quite logical, bearing in mind the economic situation in the EEC countries and especially the fact that these countries have 12 million unemployed.

It is emblematic that heavy losses were suffered by the government parties of Britain, the FRG, and partly in Italy, that is to say in those countries where despite the will of the population, the deployment of American nuclear missiles is in full swing. Thus in the FRG, for instance, the Liberal Democratic Party failed to obtain even 5 percent of the votes and thus lost its representation in the European Parliament.

Attention must be drawn to the success achieved by the Italian Communists. The Italian Communist Party [PCI] won more votes -- 33.3 percent -- than the Christian Democratic Party, the leading government party. In my opinion, writes Viktor Schlenov, this success was determined first and foremost by the fact that the PCI conducted its election campaign under the slogan of a decisive unmasking of the antipeople policy of big capital. The PCI candidates exhorted the voters to strengthen solidarity in the struggle against the arbitrary rule of the monopolies and unemployment, for the democratic rights of the workers, for peace and social progress.

The European Parliament elections have demonstrated once again how far apart are the interests and aspirations of the ordinary voters of the Ten countries from the intentions of those who aspire to transform the European Parliament into a supranational institution at the service of the monopolies.

FRG POLL SHOWS MAJORITY OPPOSE DEPLOYMENT

LD181938 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn June 18 TASS -- A public opinion poll in the FRG about the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles has developed into an impressive anti-war manifestation.

The results of the public opinion poll show convincingly that giving its consent to the deployment official Bonn acted contrary to the will of the majority of the population, said Joseph Leinen, a prominent public figure, one of the leaders of the coordination committee of the West German peace movement.

In a conversation with TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy he stressed that the poll had been organized despite the obstacles put by the authorities. The political action held on the committee's initiative swept actually the entire country from the northern coast to the foothills of the Alps. More than 18,000 stands were mounted near the polling stations where the voting for the elections to the European Parliament was held.

"Rejecting the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles, I urged the Federal Government to take measures to remove from the country the nuclear missiles that have already been deployed." More than 5 million people, that is about 90 percent of the participants in the European elections dropped into the urns the bulletins with such a call. Among them are representatives of not only those political parties that supported the holding of the poll but also some members of the ruling bloc CDU-CSU, Joseph Leinen stressed. This shows that ever wider circles of the population come to realize the necessity of halting the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the FRG and removing from its territory the U.S. deadly weapons that have already been deployed, Joseph Leinen said.

The poll was held in difficult conditions. With the connivance of the authorities the neo-Nazi thugs destroyed several stands in Marburg. Reinforced units of the police prevented activists of the anti-war movement from reaching polling stations in a number of populated localities. But these sallies and provocations could not prevent the West German citizens from expressing their real attitude to the government's dangerous course at following in the wake of Washingtnon's adventuristic policy, J. Leinen said.

FRG-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP PLANS VIOLATE BERLIN ACCORD

PM181050 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Lysenko dispatch: "Dubious Act"]

[Text] West Berlin -- The ruins of a grim building that suffered during World War II stand in one of West Berlin's central districts. Few know that during the fascists era this building housed the embassy of militarist Japan -- the close partner of Hitlerite Germany.

These ruins from fascist times have been the subject of much talk recently...in the FRG and Japan. The reason being that FRG Chancellor H. Kohl and Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone announced their intention to create a "German-Japanese meeting house" whose main task would be to strengthen FRG-Japanese ties in the spheres of science, technology, and culture.

And what has the ruined building of the former Japanese Embassy in West Berlin to do with all this? It turns out that the two politicians have decided to build the aforesaid "house" on that site.

It is well known that West Berlin has special political status. The city is not an integral part of the FRG and cannot be administered by it. The FRG Government does not have the right to represent West Berlin's interests abroad since, apart from the strictly stipulated instances enumerated in paragraph 2 of appendix IV to the four-power agreement, that is the prerogative of the governments of the three powers. Thus, in this case, the FRG's plans are blatantly in violation of the four-power agreement on West Berlin.

Bewilderment is also aroused by the position of the Japanese Government, which, by all appearances, is consciously embarking on a dubious political act linked with a violation of the four-power agreement. This document, as is well known, is one of the most important elements of stability on the European Continent.

PRAVDA CITES FRG HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

PM180918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Yevgenyev "Rejoinder": "Why Are the Liberals Silent?"]

[Text] Virtually every day in one country or another in the notorious "free world," some bourgeois politician climbs onto a platform and, beating his chest, starts to campaign for human rights. For example, H.-D. Genscher, chairman of West Germany's Free Democratic Party (FDP), proclaimed at a recent FDP congress: "The human rights theme is our theme." What is more, the leader appointed it as part of his task "to be interested in the fate of every individual and support his inalienable rights." And again: "Wherever people speak in support of the persecuted, we liberals must be with them."

Here, the chairman's liberal glance fastened on the international distance, in order, so to speak, to make concrete the theme about that, as he put it, "liberals must not remain silent." In this connection, Mr Orator -- following the unwritten rules of NATO propaganda -- first loudly fired several rusty, anti-Soviet arrows. And...fell silent as soon as he looked back at his own West Germany.

Yet there's no denying that the ways of the Bonn state should have been mentioned first of all. It is well known that more than 2 million citizens there are deprived for the elementary human right to work. What is this if not "our theme?" Many thousands of West Germans are persecuted for political reasons or have become victims of the anticonstitutional practice of "bans on professions." "Our theme" again!

But, alas, somehow we do not hear of the Bonn liberals taking an interest in the fate of an "individual" such as the Stuttgart mailman Hans Meister. It was he who quite recently, in May, was arbitrarily dismissed from work on the basis of an equally arbitrary court verdict for participation in Communist Party election campaigns. This sensational affair angers the democratic public, not just in the FRG, but abroad as well. However, we do not notice the leaders of the Bonn liberals supporting the "inalienable rights" of that citizen.

It is easy to continue the list of flagrant violations of human rights and civil liberties in the FRG. But what is the point? Wherever "the liberals must not keep silent," they are as stubbornly mute as fish, as if they had lost their tongues. Why should this be?

IZVESTIYA REPORTS PARIS WEU COUNCIL SESSION

PM181432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "WEU Being Reanimated"]

[Text] Paris -- A closed-door session of the Western European Union [WEU] Council, which unites seven countries: France, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, has been held in the International Conference Center on Avenue Kleber in the French capital.

It is being noted here that this meeting, in which foreign ministers took part, is having great importance attached to it in West European capitals, where it is seen as an important stage along the road of cobbling together a so-called "European defense." The session examined a document entitled "Activating the WEU," prepared by a special working party on the instructions of the WEU Council.

The document, which was approved by the participants in the Paris meeting, pointed out that the WEU is currently the sole "competent" European organization in the defense and security sphere. Speaking of the reasons why it is "necessary to activate the WEU," the document's authors again trot out the thesis about the notorious war threat. The fact that the planned activation of the WEU has close ties toward strengthening that aggressive bloc, is particularly stressed. Finally, the document poses the issue of using the WEU to build up conventional arms in West Europe.

Speaking at the press conference held at the close of the WEU Council session, French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson, who chaired the meeting, stated that it marked the start of the "reanimation of the WEU." It is particularly a question, the minister noted, of eliminating the restrictions that still exist on the production of offensive arms in the FRG.

The next stage in forming a "European defense," of which the WEU is the basis, will be, as observers note, the WEU's jubilee meeting slated to coincide with its 30th anniversary. It is scheduled to be held in Rome in October.

Military Goals Cited

LD182034 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Paris June 18 TASS -- The Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) went into its 30th session here today.

The announced agenda of the session and the released documents testify to the intention of the WEU leadership increasingly to approximate this organisation's course with the militaristic policy of the North Atlantic alliance.

Special attention will be devoted during the session to questions of military cooperation in producing and standardizing armaments and also to lifting from the FRG a number of substantial limitations on the production of offensive armaments.

The session of the Western European Union Assembly is to last till June 21 this year.

SOVIET, FRENCH SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TO COOPERATE

PM190913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Paris, 15 Jun -- A protocol on cooperation in the sphere of social sciences between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the French Center for Human Studies has been signed here.

The document, fixed for a 6-year term -- until 1990 -- envisages, in particular, a broad range of joint work by Soviet and French scientists and by the two countries' scientific research institutions on problems of philosophy, sociology, linguistics, international relations and the world economy, history, archeology, ethnography, and literature, the holding of joint conferences and symposia, and the publication of general scientific works.

AVIATION MINISTER RECEIVES ITALIAN COUNTERPART

LD181646 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- USSR Minister of Civil Aviation Boris Bugayev today received Italy's Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation Claudio Signorile.

Questions of further development of Soviet-Italian cooperation in the sphere of civil aviation were discussed during the conversation that passed in a businesslike constructive atmosphere.

USSR-PORTUGAL RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PM141247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents P. Golub and V. Nesterov: "USSR-Portugal: Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Lisbon -- The victory of the democratic revolution in Portugal in April 1974 not only changed the sociopolitical structures in the country but also broke the almost 5-year-old ring of isolation foisted on the Portuguese people from the outside world by the actions of the fascist regime and also opened up broad horizons before the country in the international arena.

It was 10 years ago, 9 June 1974, that diplomatic relations were established between Portugal and the Soviet Union, laying the foundation for the development of the processes of cooperation between the two countries. In a short while, the foundations were successfully laid for constructive mutual relations between our countries, useful political dialogue was initiated, bilateral trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural ties were developed and a whole series of intergovernmental agreements were concluded between Portugal and the Soviet Union.

A joint declaration was signed in October 1975 during the visit paid to the USSR by Portuguese President F. Da Costa Gomes. In this fundamental document, the two sides expressed their readiness to promote the development of multifaceted cooperation and reached agreement on holding Soviet-Portuguese consultations on various issues of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest. The Soviet Union and Portugal stated their intention to steer an unvarying course toward developing between the countries good-neighborly relations and multifaceted trade and economic cooperation based on the principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. In the first years after the revolution, a trade agreement, an agreement on long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and agreements on cooperation in culture and science, on air communications, and on maritime navigation were also signed.

Trade and economic relations between our countries began their development from virtually nothing. Today, Soviet-Portuguese trade and economic cooperation, thanks to the foundations laid in the first postrevolutionary years, have grown markedly. Bilateral Soviet-Portuguese trade relations invariably consider the specific features of the two partners' markets. Buying footwear, tomato paste, and cork and placing orders for ship building in Portugal, the Soviet Union in turn supplies the fertilizers, machine tools, tractors, and various types of equipment and raw materials that Portugal needs.

There are good prospects now for the further expansion of mutually advantageous trade. During the recent session of the joint Soviet-Portuguese commission for verifying the course of the fulfillment of the trade agreement between the USSR and Portugal, the two sides expressed the desire to expand the range and increase the volume of bilateral trade on a mutually advantageous basis.

A process of normalization of relations between our countries has recently emerged in the social and cultural spheres. After a certain decline caused by the unilateral actions of the right centrist "democratic alliance" government, new accords have been reached on organizing a whole series of social and cultural events in both Portugal and the USSR.

In Lisbon, for instance, it is planned to hold a second Portuguese-Soviet meeting of historians and in Moscow a meeting of lawyers of the two countries. Promising contacts have been established between the USSR State Concert Association and Lisbon's San Carlos Theater. An exchange of sports delegations is envisaged.

Nongovernmental ties have been actively developing in recent years between our countries, as have relations between various public organizations, movements, and associations. A large part here is played by the activity of the "USSR-Portugal" and "Portugal-USSR" Societies, which are making a substantial contribution to strengthening mutual understanding between our peoples. The twinning of the cities of Tiraspol and Santarem, between which firm relations of friendship have been established, has also aided our countries' rapprochement. These are just a few examples of mutually advantageous cooperation between Portugal and the USSR.

The history of Portuguese-Soviet relations is only 1 decade old. But in the few years elapsed, a long path has been traveled and the foundations of mutual understanding and friendship have been laid, according with the two peoples' interests.

Relations between our two countries have not always developed evenly and smoothly. There have been periods when they have been active and periods when they have been stagnant and even somewhat regressive in the development of bilateral cooperation. Nonetheless, the main conclusion reached on analyzing the past decade is that the years elapsed have enabled our countries to accumulate invaluable experience of bilateral relations and to create important new traditions of cooperation in various fields and have filled the relations between our two states and peoples with new content.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy and its relations with foreign states have always been based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, mutual advantage, and noninterference in the affairs of other countries. It is on this basis that our state has always built and continues to build its relations with Portugal. The Soviet Union is prepared to expand Soviet-Portuguese contacts in all spheres of interest to the two countries, doing so for the sake of consolidating international cooperation and security and in the interests of peaceful cooperation between states.

USSR, DENMARK EXCHANGE CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

PM181132 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams]

[Text] The Foreign Ministries of the Soviet Union and Denmark exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 60th anniversary since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The cable from the USSR Foreign Ministry said that over the past period much has been done to strengthen Soviet-Danish relations and extend the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields. Now that international tension has flared up noticeably and the war danger increased, especially in Europe, all countries bear special responsibility for preserving and enhancing everything positive that has been achieved in international relations.

The Soviet side expressed confidence that the further development of good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Denmark would represent a contribution to restoring the climate of detente and trust and meet the basic interests of the peoples of both countries.

The Danish foreign minister's reply telegram said that the traditions of peaceful and frank relations between Denmark and the Soviet Union could be carried on and strengthened for the benefit of both countries and their peoples. It expressed the hope that these relations may provide a positive example at a time when the international situation underlines the importance of dialogue and constructive cooperation.

PRAVDA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH DENMARK

PM181517 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 June in its First Edition carries on page 6 a 900-word dispatch by its own correspondent M. Kostikov datelined Copenhagen, June, and titled "For Mutual Advantage. 60 Years of Soviet-Danish Diplomatic Relations."

Kostikov notes that the first Soviet-Danish trade and economic agreement was signed 23 April 1923, followed by the establishment of diplomatic relations on 18 June 1924, and goes on: "Since that time, Soviet-Danish ties as a whole have developed along an upward curve, for the mutual advantage of both countries, although the enemies of peaceful coexistence among the U.S. and NATO ruling circles are 'not short of' all kinds of attempts to darken their prospects."

He recalls that the Soviet Army liberated the Danish island of Bornholm in World War II, mentions the postwar agreements signed by the two countries, and quotes from Queen Margrethe's Moscow speech in praise of the Soviet Union.

Having written at length about the present-day state of cooperation between the two countries and its effects, the author concludes: "The positive experience of the 60 years of Soviet-Danish relations indicates the broad opportunities and reserves for their further development. The materialization of this potential of good neighborliness corresponds with the common interests and long-term goals of both countries' peoples and their desire for peace and mutual cooperation."

BRIEFS

USSR-FINLAND TOURISM PROTOCOL -- Helsinki, 13 Jun (TASS) -- The development of tourist exchanges between the Soviet Union and Finland is going well and the expansion of such ties promotes the strengthening of friendly, good-neighborly relations between the two countries. This was stressed at a press conference held here in connection with the signing of a protocol about the state of and prospects for the further development of cooperation in the sphere of tourism between the USSR and Finland. The protocol was signed by P.A. Abrasimov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, and J. Laine, minister of foreign trade of Finland. Over the past 10 years, the document notes, the volume of reciprocal tourist exchanges has doubled. R.A. Abrasimov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, was also received by Prime Minister K. Sorsa. They had a conversation, which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 13 Jun 84 LD]

ICELAND'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY -- Moscow June 15 TASS -- Haraldur Kroyer, ambassador of Iceland to the Soviet Union, today held a reception on the occasion of the national holiday of his country, Republic Day, Arnold Ryuytel, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials were present at the reception. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 15 Jun 84 LD]

GCC CONFERENCE SEEN AS BLOW TO U.S. SCHEMES

PM181347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent under the general heading: "The Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun -- A conference of foreign ministers from the six Persian Gulf states belonging to the regional Cooperation Council -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates -- has been held in the city of At-Ta'if (Saudi Arabia).

The participants in the meeting pointed out in their final statement that it is necessary to adhere to the principles of good-neighborliness, dialogue, and non-use of force.

According to press reports, a decision was taken to construct a pipeline linking all the oilfields of the "six" with the Red Sea coast in order to reduce the dependence of council member-countries on oil transport through the Strait of Hormuz.

Observers note that the results of the conference are a tangible blow to the United States' schemes and its persistent attempts to force its "military aid" on the Gulf countries and carry out intervention in the region on the pretext of safeguarding "safety of navigation."

U.S. F-15 INVOLVED IN RECENT GULF DOGFIGHT

LD181306 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Bonn June 18 TASS -- A U.S. Air Force F-15 fighter was involved in an attack staged by Saudi Arabian combat aircraft on Iranian planes during a recent dogfight over the Persian Gulf, the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL reports. An American pilot, the magazine notes, just as the crew of an American AWACS (Air-Borne Warning and Control System)[as received] plane played an important role in the incident during which two Iranian F-4 fighters were downed. The AWACS plane, for example, led Saudi planes to the Iranian air targets.

At the moment when Iranian planes were approaching, the magazine writes further, the U.S. Air Force fighter was in the air together with Saudi planes and took part in destroying the Iranian 'Phantoms'.

IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE COMMUNIQUES CITED

15 Jun Report

LD151331 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 15 TASS -- Exchanges of artillary fire continue at the Iranian-Iraqi front but the sides, honouring the commitment they assumed, refrain from attacking civilian targets and residential areas of cities and other communities. According to a communique of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq, Iraqi artillery shelled enemy positions in the Maysan sector.

Nicosia June 15 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that during the past 24 hours artillery fire was exchanged in the northern sector of the front. The Iranian Army inflicted on the enemy losses in manpower and technology.

Cairo June 15 TASS -- From the very beginning of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the United States has been viewing it as a good opportunity to reach its own goals in that strategically sensitive part of the Persian Gulf, the Egyptian weekly AL-MUSAWAR says. Washington, according to it, had an interest in the depletion of the material and manpower resources of those two countries in the region, the policies of which were not to the liking of the White House. At present, exploiting the escalation of hostilities, the Pentagon is pressing for a permanent military presence in the Persian Gulf so as to turn it into a staging area with a view to achieving the global strategic objectives of U.S. imperialism.

The continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi war fully meets the military and political interests of the United States and it would therefore be unrealistic to expect from it any efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the weekly stresses.

16 Jun Report

LD161201 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] New York June 16 TASS -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations secretary general, has informed the Security Council that he decided to form two groups of observers to monitor the observance by Iran and Iraq of their mutual commitment not to bomb or shell civilian targets. The secretary general addressed a letter to the president of the Security Council saying that each group will consist of four persons.

Baghdad June 16 TASS -- The Iraqi Armed Forces observe the orders of their command not to strike at civilian targets, Major D. Nasri, who is in charge of the civil defense of the city of Khanaqin, told a group of foreign newsmen who visited the cities of Khanaqin and Mandali on the central front. He informed newsmen that no breaches of the commitment on the part of Iran had been observed. [sentence as received]

According to a communique of the High Military Command, Iraqi artillery shelled Iranian combat positions to the east of the city of Basra. Exchanges of fire took place in other sectors of the front as well.

Nicosia June 16 TASS -- A communique of the General Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces circulated by the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) of Iran says that Iranian troops shelled Iraqi fortified positions and strongholds along the Al-Faw-Basra highway, inflicting losses in manpower and materiel on the enemy.

17 Jun Report

LD171347 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 17 TASS -- Iranian troops suffered manpower and materiel losses in fighting on the central section of the Iraq-Iran front and in the area east of Basra, the Iraqi High Military Command said in a regular communique here.

Baghdad radio broadcast a statement of an Iraqi military spokesman, saying that Iranian artillery had shelled the Iraqi village of Sayyid-Sadiq. Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, telling him of Iran's violation of its promise to refrain from pounding civilian populated localities. Iraq, he said, would retaliate if the shelling went on.

Nicosia June 17 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reported continuing artillery exchanges on different sections of the Iran-Iraq front, in particular, in the area of Abadan. It said another group of 2,500 volunteers had been sent from Tehran to the front.

London June 17 TASS -- The United States' escalating military interference in the Persian Gulf is adding to the tension in the region where the Iran-Iraq armed conflict has lasted for nearly four years. The newspaper OBSERVER reported today that U.S. warships were convoying ships sailing in Gulf, often against their will. In one of the three such known cases of late, the Kuwaiti ship Ras al-Basra was approached at night by an American missile-carrying vessel which demanded that the other ship identify itself. Then the American warship followed the Kuwati ship closely. A spokesman for the Kuwati company in charge of carrying oil by sea commented that U.S. naval vessels jeopardized shipping in the Gulf, by forcing merchant ships to disclose their whereabouts. The OBSERVER said there were up to six American warships, including two missile-carrying vessels, in the Gulf. Besides, the aircraft-carrier America with 85 warplanes on board was on patrol duty in the immediate vicinity of the Strait of Hormuz.

PCP, BA'TH PARTY NOTE INF THREAT TO MIDEAST

PM150829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commonality of Views"]

[Text] Damascus, 11 -- The siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe is a serious threat not only to the peoples of Europe but also to the Near East region and to the world as a whole. This was stated in a joint communique released here today on the results of the visit to Syria by a Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation headed by PCP Secretary General A. Cunhal, and its talks with Ba'th Party representatives.

The communique highly assesses the peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war.

The PCP and the Ba'th Party call on the peoples to step up the struggle to reduce the arms race in defense of international detente and peace.

USSR-PDRY FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY FORUM HELD

PM190819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Solidarity with the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) who, under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, are resolutely carrying out revolutionary transformations in the country, was expressed in Moscow 14 June by the participants of the 3d all-union report and election conference of the USSR-PDRY Friendship Society.

RSFSR Justice Minister A.Ya. Sukharev was reelected USSR-PDRY Society Board chairman.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PRAVDA on Arrival

PM181352 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by D. Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] national leadership and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in Moscow on a working visit 17 June.

It consists of H. Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership and minister of planning; Foreign Minister M. D'Escoto; J. Lopez, chief of the FSLN international section; and J. Suarez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was met at the airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Y.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.F. Beresnev, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and other officials.

The state flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the USSR were flown at the airport.

Meets Chernenko, Gromyko, Others

LD181551 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko met today with member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Coordinator of the Governing Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, who is in Moscow on a brief working visit.

Present at the meeting were: on the Soviet side -- member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Boris Ponomarev; and Andrey Aleksandrov, an aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and on the Nicaraguan side -- member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Minister of Planning Henry Ruiz, and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Nicaragua Miguel D'Escoto.

During the conversation held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere the sides examined issues of bilateral relations between the USSR and Nicaragua, as well as some of the topical problems of the international situation.

Konstantin Chernenko and Daniel Ortega noted with satisfaction the successful development of the Soviet-Nicaraguan relation in different fields, based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, and friendly cooperation.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed support for the efforts being made by the leadership of Nicaragua with a view to a national reconstruction of the country, and expressed the Soviet Union's solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua defending its freedom and independence against the aggressive actions of the imperialist forces.

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemned the hegemonist policy of the USA in Central America and the Caribbean, and spoke out in favour of a peaceful political settlement of that region's problems through talks on a just basis. They stressed the inadmissibility of encroachments on peoples' inalienable right to decide their own destiny, and of the flouting of the fundamental norms of inter-state relations.

Both sides stated that the U.S. Administration's course of escalating tensions, building up arms, and attempts to rely on military force to dictate its will to other peoples carrying a serious threat to the whole of mankind. In this situation there is a special need for a more active struggle by the peace forces for the respect for the lawful rights if all states and peoples, for easing international tensions, for a lasting peace.

Konstantin Chernenko wished the Nicaraguan people further successes in defending its revolutionary gains and tackling the tasks of national reconstruction.

On behalf of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega expressed his sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and to the whole Soviet people for the political and economic support of Nicaragua.

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 18 June carries an announcer-read report over video of the 18 June meeting between Daniel Ortega and Konstantin Chernenko, showing Chernenko standing and shaking hands with Ortega while Gromyko looks on. Chernenko is next seen shaking hands with Ruiz.

[Later the clip shows Chernenko seated at a table with papers in front of him. He is seen speaking, in a full-frame shot. The last shot of him is a close-up in which he is shown speaking. In the shots, Chernenko stands unaided and appears well. He appears to be talking at normal speed and without hestitation, both in the shots of him standing and when he is seated]

Gromyko, D'Escoto Hold Talks

LD181635 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] June 18 TASS -- [Dateline as received] Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Soviet Foreign minister Andrey Gromyko received Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua Miguel D'Escoto in the Kremlin today.

During a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere they exchanged opinions on matters of mutual interest.

In discussing international problems special attention was given to the situation in Central America. The aggressive policy of the USA in Central America, and its attempts to deprive the Central American countries of the right to free and independent development were resolutely condemned.

The sides spoke out for achieving a just political settlement in that area and gave a positive assessment to efforts in this direction. In this connection, full support was expressed on the Soviet side for the constructive position of Nicaragua and its struggle against the criminal imperialist designs, its freedom and independence.

Satisfaction was expressed with the fruitful development of relations between the USSR and Nicaragua, which are in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of peace.

Aliyev Receives Delegation

LD191511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Today Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; met Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the Ruling Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua; and Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning, in the Kremlin.

In their conversation, there was discussion of the state of and the prospects for relations between the USSR and Nicaragua, and questions of developing trade and economic cooperation. The Nicaraguan leaders talked about the process of rebirth of the national economy, the democratic transformations in the country, and the problems now confronting the Nicaraguan people as a result of the policy of state terrorism and undeclared war pursued by the U.S. Administration.

Ortega and Ruiz expressed deep gratitude to the people and the Government of the USSR for their assistance in restoring and developing Nicaragua's economy.

Comrade Aliyev gave a high appraisal of the staunchness of the Nicaraguan people and their determination to uphold their freedom and independence, and reaffirmed the readiness of the Soviet side to foster the development of cooperation with Nicaragua in various spheres.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship, were Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR ouncil of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and other officials.

PRAVDA ON CONTADORA RECOMMENDATIONS, U.S. STANCE

PM181519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "The Two Sides of the Coin"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries have toured Central America and presented a "summary document" to the Governments of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras. It includes recommendations on political questions, security, and socioeconomic problems geared to a peaceful settlement of the crisis situation in the region. The main recommendations include those calling for the liquidation of foreign bases in Central America, an end to the arms race and, most important, a commitment not to use military force to solve existing problems.

The idea is that when the document has been studied by the interested parties at the next conference of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group states and Central American countries, an effort will be made to approve it and make it a "binding document" with legal force.

This is one side of the coin. It has a reverse side as well, which is Washington's attitude toward the Contadora Group's activity. In fact, it is no secret that U.S. imperialism is chiefly to blame for the crisis in the region and the main obstacle in the way of its peaceful settlement is the Reagan administration's adventurist militarist course. Washington says it want a peaceful solution of the conflict situation and it is unstinting in its assurances of support for the Contadora Group's initiative.

But Washington's words about love of peace conceal a continuing undeclared war against Nicaragua. Bigger and bigger gangs of CIA mercenaries are being sent into the country, maneuvers involving U.S. Armed Forces are being held closer and closer to its borders, and the behavior of U.S. special services is becoming more and more brazen, as indicated by the mining of Nicaraguan ports. At the same time, the conversion of neighboring Honduras into the U.S. military's support base in Central America is going ahead rapidly, violence continues against Salvadoran and Guatemalan patriots, and the U.S. military presence in the region is expanding.

In other words, Washington's practical actions in Central America totally conflict not only with the grandiloquent assurances of its official spokesmen, but also with the main recommendations of the Contadora Group which, as Mexican Foreign Minister B. Sepulveda stressed, are a concrete step on the way to the signing of a peace treaty for Central America. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Contadora Group states have made it clear to Washington that this time its declarations of support for their peace initiative "must find concrete expression."

Yes, the ball is in Washington's court. It must halt its undeclared wars and its policy of diktat in Central America.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

PM180800 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jun 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talk at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 7 June, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met a delegation from the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by Comrade Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to familiarize itself with the organization of party political work, the principles of the USSR's administrative and territorial division, and the mechanism of cooperation between party and soviet organs at various levels.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, who warmly greeted the guests from the island of freedom, described the history and activity of the Georgian party organization -- one of the CPSU's combat detachments -- and the struggle by Georgia's Communists to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The talk emphasized the great successes achieved by Georgia's working people during the years of Soviet power within the united family of the Soviet peoples headed by the great Russian people, beside whom the Georgian people have been living, working, and struggling for more than 200 years.

In view of the guests' interests, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze described to them in detail the struggle of Georgia's territorial and administrative division, the party's leadership of regional socioeconomic life, and the experiments being conducted in the republic with the aim of further broadening and deepening the rights of party, soviet, planning, and economic organs and developing democratic principles on both a republic level and a city and regional level.

On behalf of Georgia's Communists and all its working people, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze asked the guests to convey a warm communist greeting and best wishes to the courageous Cuban people in their struggle against the Cuban revolution's enemies and for socialism, and to convey a personal greeting to Fidel Castro, the legendary leader of the Cuban people and staunch fighter for the ideals of communism who has been to Georgia and of whom the Georgian people retain a warm memory.

Comrade Jose Ramon Machado Ventura then spoke, expressed thanks for the warm and cordial reception, and noted the great successes being achieved in socialist building by the heroic Cuban people under their Communist Party's leadership.

It was noted with great satisfaction during the talk that the friendship and mutual understanding between the CPSU and the PCC are constantly strengthening, broadening, and developing.

Taking part in the talk, which was held in an exceptionally warm and friendly atmosphere, were:

For the Cuban side: Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC committee in Santiago de Cuba Province; Cecilia Llanes Menendez, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee and director of the Institute of Territorial and Administrative Planning; Roberto Lopez, chief of a sector of the PCC Central Committee State and Judicial Organs Department; and Jose Manuel Martinez and Arnaldo Batista, PCC Central Commitee executives.

For the Soviet side: B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Zh.K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, as well as V.S. Bondarchuk, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, who is accompanying the guests on their journey around the country.

GUYANA PRESIDENT BURNHAM STOPS OVER IN KIEV

AU181055 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 12 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] RATAU -- On 10 June, F. Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on his trip abroad, stopped over in Kiev. He was accompanied by M. Shahabuddeen, vice president and prosecutor general of the republic; R.E. Jackson, foreign affairs minister; R. Van West-Charles, minister of health and social welfare; F.N. Chan, Guyana ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

At Borispol Airport, F. Burnham and the persons accompanying him were received and seen by A.A. Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; V.N. Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs; and A.Yu. Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health.

The president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana toured the city and familiarized himself with its historical and architectural monuments.

JOINT STATEMENT ON VISIT BY COLOMBIAN DELEGATION

LD182139 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 18 Jun 84

["Joint Soviet-Colombian Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (TASS) -- A delegation of the Colombian National Congress led by Carlos Holguin Sardi, president of the Congress, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 11-18 June at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Colombian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

As well as Moscow, the Colombian guests also visited the Ukrainian SSR and Leningrad, where they were acquainted with the activities of the supreme and local bodies of state power, with various aspects of life of the Soviet people, and with their achievements in the socioeconomic, cultural, and other spheres.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

He acquainted the guests with the Soviet Union's constructive proposals for improving the international situation, which were put forward in speeches made by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and informed them of the progress of work in the country to develop the economy and improve the material and cultural level of the people.

Meetings also took place with L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and with chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

During the conversations, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged information on the activities of the parliaments of the two countries. Several issues were touched upon connected with the contemporary international situation and relations between the USSR and Colombia.

The Colombian delegation members recounted important political, economic, and social aspects of their country's life and talked about the participation of the National Congress in carrying out Colombia's foreign policies.

During the contacts, unanimity was expressed about the fact that the complexity of the contemporary international situation demands that all states and all peaceful forces strive to achieve a real turn for the better in the development of international relations.

A positive attitude to Soviet foreign policy initiative, aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, and developing equal mutual cooperation between states was expressed by the Colombian parliamentarians. The Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians highly valued and supported the appeal by six states on questions of a freeze and reduction of nuclear arsenals.

The parliamentarians of both countries noted the need for extinguishing the hot-beds of tension and conflicts existing in the world by peaceful means, and pointed out the intolerable intervention from outside into the internal affairs of states, the right of peoples to determine their own socioeconomic and political development.

In this connection, they expressed serious concern over the crisis situation that has come about in Central America and spoke firmly in favor of a political settlement in the region. Support for the efforts undertaken in this direction by participants of the "Contadora Group" and other Latin American countries was expressed by the Soviet side.

The urgent need to rebuild international economic relations on just and democratic foundations, to create a new economic order free from exploitation and diktat was noted. In this context, the parliamentarians of the USSR and Colombia proceed from the understanding that an indispensable condition for successful solution of this task is to prevent nuclear war and to adopt specific measures for the reduction of armaments and disarmament.

The Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians, having expressed satisfaction with Soviet-Colombian relations, stressed the importance of further developing bilateral cooperation and declared mutual readiness to promote its expansion and deepening in various areas in the interests of the peoples of the two countries. In this connection, they noted the great political significance of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which falls in June 1985, and spoke in favor of the further fruitful development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National Congress of Colombia.

The delegation of the National Congress of Colombia expressed gratitude for the warm reception given it, for the attention and hospitality, which testify to the friendly relations existing between the USSR and Colombia.

JOINT FISHING VENTURES WITH ARGENTINA POSSIBLE

PY151459 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0217 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- The possibility of establishing joint ventures for fish exploitation and research between our country and the USSR was reviewed today during a meeting at the Economy Ministry between the Soviet deputy minister of the fish industry and the Argentine economy minister.

During the talk, which lasted slightly over 30 minutes, Nikolay Lysenko and Bernardo Grinspun comprehensively reviewed the current fishing situation and the Argentine fishing industry, Lysenko said.

The USSR has offered its full support to training specialized personnel for scientific research on fishing and even for joint production through the establishment of joint ventures.

Lysenko noted that he found Grinspun favorable to establishing commissions to review, in due time, the complementary action between the two countries on this matter. Asked whether there is a hint on the date that such commissions will be set up, Lysenko declined to reply.

BRIEFS

PRENSA LATINA ANNIVERSARY -- Havana June 18 TASS -- A meeting was held in the capital of Cuba to mark the 25th year of the founding of the Latin American news agency PRENSA LATINA. Gustavo Robreno, director general of the agency, addressed the meeting. He spoke of the work carried out by the news agency in informing the world about the struggle waged by revolutionary Cuba against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and exposing Washington's aggressive policy. The speakers at the meeting made note of the valuable contribution of the PRENSA LATINA news agency to the unbiased coverage of the struggle waged by the developing countries against imperialist domination. [Summary] [Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 18 Jun 84 LD]

CPSU POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF CEMA SUMMIT

PM191111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the economic conference of the CEMA member states at the summit level, which had taken place in Moscow, and approved the work of the delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Chernenko.

As was noted at the Politburo session, the proposals, which were advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that the leaders of the fraternal countries should discuss the problems of the development of socialist economic integration, received the unanimous support of the other fraternal parties. Painstaking collective preparations ensured the success of the meeting of the leaders of the CEMA member countries.

The economic conference examined fundamental questions of the economic development and cooperation of socialist countries and the present stage of world development in a thorough and all-round way. All work of the conference proceeded in a constructive, businesslike spirit, in an atmosphere of a frank exchange of opinions, full mutual understanding, friendship, and unity.

The results of the conference signify a new stage in the development of relations among the fraternal parties and the CEMA member countries.

The conference determined the basic guidelines for cooperation between our states and for the development of socialist economic integration on a long-term basis.

The documents of the conference reflect the cohesion of the fraternal countries and their resoluteness to act with the aim of strengthening the positions of socialism and peace.

A major step forward was made in coordinating the economic policy of socialist states. The tasks of building and perfecting socialism, raising the living standards of the peoples, and ensuring further social, economic, scientific, and technical progress were and remain the main guides in the joint efforts of the CEMA member states to develop the economy.

The documents adopted by the conference were directed first and foremost toward this. Their implementation will undoubtedly raise the economic cooperation of the socialist states to a new level and contribute to the mobilization of their internal reserves and the expansion of mutual links. The democratic methods of integration that are inherent in socialism enable the national interests of each of the countries to be organically combined with the common goals of the whole community.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed that the strengthening of links between socialist states at the present stage is also dictated by the complicated external conditions in which they have to fulfill the tasks facing them. What is meant is the sharp deterioration of the international situation, provoked by the aggressive actions of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States. By expressing their determination to rebuff the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, the CEMA member states reaffirmed their principled consistent course at enhancing peace and easing international tension, at returning international relations to the normal path of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The states represented at the conference put forward a program of concrete steps toward an amelioration of international economic relations in which the majority of the world's countries are keenly interested. They reaffirmed that they side with all who struggle against discrimination and exploitation in international relations.

The positions that have been established by the socialist states on the key problems of the contemporary international situation are contained in the declaration of the CEMA member countries, which was adopted by the conference, and in other of its documents. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the results of the CEMA extraordinary session. The work that was conducted by the delegation of the Soviet Union, headed by Comrade Tikhonov, was given a positive evaluation. Noting the great importance of the decisions adopted at the session, the Politburo made it encumbent upon the appropriate organizations to draw up and implement the necessary measures to fulfill the accords that were attained. The importance was stressed of the practical tasks that face ministries and departments, the implementation of the instructions of the economic conference and the CEMA session.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the meetings and conversations of Comrades Chernenko and Tikhonov with the leaders of the fraternal parties and states as well as with the heads of government of the countries whose delegations attended the economic summit.

At its meeting, the Politburo also discussed and adopted decisions on some other questions of implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

CHERNENKO ATTENDS RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD190645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The ninth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation opened in the Great Kremlin Palace half an hour ago. It was with tumultuous and prolonged applause that the deputies and guests welcomed Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Solomentsev, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 19 June carries a report on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in which Chernenko is seen entering, walking normally and unaided. He is later shown in pan shots of the platform.]

The deputies confirmed the session's agenda, deciding to include three issues on it:

Tasks of soviets of peoples deputies of the RSFSR stemming from the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and the speeches at them by Comrade Chernenko:

The draft RSFSR code on administrative infringements of the law; confirmation of decrees of the USSR [as heard] Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, is at present delivering a report at the session on the first issue.

Vorotnikov Addresses Session

LD190851 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Today the prime task of the soviets of people's deputies is to ensure conditions for the fulfilment of the plan assignments and socialist pledges of the fourth year of the five-year plan (1981-1985) and of the five-year plan as a whole, it was stated by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

He spoke at the session of Russia's Supreme Soviet that opened in the Kremlin today. The session will discuss the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the Republic stemming from the decisions of the April (1984) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the speeches made at them by Konstantin Chernenko.

Analysing the results of the economic development of the USSR's largest constituent republic in the first five months of this year Vorotnikov noted that the overall volume of production has grown by 4.5 per cent and that this increment was entirely due to increased labour productivity.

The gross agricultural output of the Russian Federation increased six per cent last year. The plans of procuring the main animal husbandry products were fulfilled.

The speaker outlined the measures that are being taken by the government of the republic to eliminate shortcomings in the supply of some type of farm produce to the state.

Vorotnikov then dwelt on the activities of the soviets of people's deputies of the Russian Federation directed at solving social tasks. More than 180 million square metres of housing, a big number of schools, kindergartens and hospitals were built during the first three years of the five-year-plan period, he said.

REGULAR MEETING OF USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

LD181756 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet held a regular meeting today.

The Presidium discussed the results of the consideration of proposals and suggestions of standing commissions of the two chambers and of deputies, tabled at the ninth session of the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet during a debate on the 1984 plan and budget. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev made a report on this issue.

The entire activity of the USSR Government, ministries and departments of the USSR, councils of ministers of the union republics, it was noted at the meeting, is directed at implementing unswervingly decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, provisions and conclusions contained in speeches by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, at consolidating further the economic and defensive might of the state, at raising the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people, and at realising consistently the party's long-term economic strategy.

Chief attention was given to ensuring the stable and rhythmic operation of all branches of the national economy, speeding up scientific and technical progress, implementing the Energy and Food Programmes, supplying necessary commodities to the market and improving their quality, expanding the variety and improving the performance of consumer services, perfecting the planning, management and the entire economic mechanism.

The Presidium examined the work of soviets of people's deputies in the Omsk region in supervising economic construction. It discussed the issue of voters' mandates, given to deputies of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet.

Over 16,000 mandates were introduced and endorsed at election meetings. They show the Soviet people's aspiration to translate into life the election platform of the inviolable bloc of communists and non-party people, which embodies the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet took notice of the fact that competent bodies studied the mandates of the electorate and started practical work on them. Some other questions of state life were also discussed at the meeting of the Presidium.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW AKTIV ON FOOD PROGRAM

PM150933 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Daily Attention to the Food Program; Meeting of Moscow City Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Moscow's party and economic aktiv was held yesterday in the House of the Unions' Hall of Columns. The participants discussed the results of the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the tasks of Moscow's party, soviet, and economic organs in carrying out Moscow organizations' measures to implement the USSR Food Program.

The opening address at the aktiv meeting was delivered by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom.

An All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex was held 27-28 March this year, V.V. Grishin said. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke at the conference. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech defined the nature and thrust of the discussion of the problems of developing the country's agro-industrial complex.

The party views concern to develop agriculture and to increase food production not only as an economic task, but also as a paramount sociopolitical one. Large capital investments and the country's material resources have been channeled into this. Much attention is devoted to strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to the social development of the countryside, and to improving the organization of and incentives for workers' labor.

This is having results. Today the agro-industrial complex occupies one of the leading places in the socialist economy. The Food Program elaborated by the party is being implemented stage by stage.

But, as was noted at the conference, there are still shortcomings and omissions in this matter, and there is much work ahead. The main way to achieve the set targets is to accelerate the transition of the entire agro-industrial complex to an intensive development footing and to significantly increase the yield from the potential created.

Special attention has been devoted to developing agricultural machine building, to saturating kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises with new-generation highly productive machines, and to strengthening the base for repairing and storing equipment. Ministries, departments, and local party committees have been instructed to eradicate the shortcomings existing in this matter and to ensure fulfillment of the Central Committee and government resolutions on these questions.

Existing work practices at enterprises and organizations of the sectors serving agriculture were seriously criticized at the conference. Departmental interests still predominate in the activity of many of them and there is no proper responsibility for the end results of agricultural production.

The conference mentioned shortcomings in ensuring the safe storage of procured agricultural products and in their processing, and the serious lag in developing the storage base and food industry sectors. While investing considerable resources in increasing production of grain, vegetables, cotton, and milk, the state incurs substantial losses due to the late processing of products, their poor storage, and a shortage of home-produced technological equipment, packing, and packing materials.

The agro-industrial complex sectors have been set the task of scaling new heights in the production of grain and technical crops and in supplying the people with food products, above all meat, milk, fruit, and vegetables.

This requires new approaches, a decisive improvement in agro-industrial associations' activity, an improvement in the standard of all economic work, the widespread introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract, and the use of other economic levers.

An important role in resolving the tasks defined at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex is played by our city's industrial and processing enterprises, construction organization, and scientific research and planning institutes.

Currently Moscow is consistently implementing measures to execute the Food Program and is conducting definite work to aid agriculture and strengthen its material-technical base.

These questions are constantly at the center of the city party organization's attention. They are examined at meetings of the party agricultural akitv and at sessions of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau and the party gorkom commission on questions of implementing the Food Program in Moscow city. Corresponding party raykom and rayispolkom commissions operate in the rayons. In the party organizations of enterprises and organizations linked with resolving agro-industrial complex problems, special commissions have been set up to monitor the management's activity in this direction.

The tasks that the city's party organizations and labor collectives resolve are considerable both in scale and scope. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, the capital's enterprises that are part of the agro-industrial complex will have produced output worth billions of rubles.

In the period following the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, industrial associations and enterprises delivered to agriculture a large quantity of ferrous and nonferrous rolled metal, trucks, refrigeration installations, pumping stations, engines of various capacities, and metal working tools.

Much is being done in the city to develop and increase the efficiency of enterprises from the food and processing sectors of industry. Tens of millions of rubles in capital investment have been channeled into strengthening their material base.

In the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the volume of food production grew by 4 percent against a target figure of 1.1 percent. Tens of millions of rubles of output were produced over and above plan.

However, shortcomings and unresolved questions exist in the work of enterprises producing food products and supplying them to the population, V.V. Grishin went on to say. Certain enterprises work only spasmodically and strive to have plans corrected downward. The modernization and retooling of a fish processing combine, of a number of bakery industry enterprises, and of a Moscow meat combine are being implemented only slowly. Construction of a meat processing plant at Biryulevo, a dairy plant at Lianozovo, and a baking and confectionary combine at Vykhino are making unsatisfactory progress.

Economic leaders and the party organizations of enterprises in the food and processing sectors must take measures to unconditionally fulfill plans and targets and to improve the technical standard of production and output quality. It is necessary to study the demand situation better and to efficiently restructure production to produce the foodstuffs that the population needs.

It is necessary to ensure the full use of resources allocated by the state to develop enterprises in the food and processing sectors. The leaders of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for Industrial Construction and other construction main administrations must devote more attention to the construction and modernization of these projects and ensure that they are commissioned in strict accordance with plan targets.

It is necessary to step up work to further develop the enterprises of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and to improve their functioning. Around 230,000 metric tons of output requiring industrial processing is generated here annually, but existing capacities total only 140,000 metric tons. The level of work mechanization at fruit and vegetable bases is low and there are few electronic loaders, container tippers, tilters, and other necessary equipment. The considerable shortcomings in the organization of the shipment, storage, and processing of fruit and vegetable products cause substantial nonproductive losses. Related expenditures amount to millions of rubles a year.

This state of affairs must be rectified. It is necessary to disseminate the experience of a number of rayons in producing nonstandardized equipment for mechanizing and automating technological processes at base

Wider use must be made of the proposals of the city's scientists to create the optimum conditions for storing potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. Efforts must be made to reduce losses of fruit and vegetable products. And the use at bases of the labor of workers and employees drawn from the city's enterprises and organizations must be gradually reduced and then completely stopped.

The Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry must give effective aid to the Vesna hothouse farm association in producing and delivering early vegetables to Moscow. The association leadership must strive to ensure that every hectare of existing agricultural land and greenhouses provide solid returns and that vegetables are delivered in good time to the Moscow stores without any quantitative and qualitative losses.

The role of the subsidiary farms of the city's enterprises and organizations in supplying agricultural products to Muscovites must be increased. The number of these farms has risen by 150 percent in the present 5-year plan. They occupy more than 8,000 hectares of agricultural land. Special attention must now be devoted to increasing the efficiency of these farms. We cannot be satisfied with the fact that their grain crop, potato, and vegetable yields are lower than the Moscow Oblast average. It is necessary to define ways of developing and specializing subsidiary farms and of achieving a substantial reduction in the prime cost of agricultural products.

The uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs to Muscovites depends to a significant extent on the correct organization of trade and public catering. However, the standard of their work still does not match the demands of the day. A considerable number of stores and canteens are not coping with set targets. At many enterprises, standards of serving the population are low and disruptions in the sale of certain foodstuffs, including those held at bases and warehouses, are permitted.

The Moscow gorispolkom, the Main Administration for Trade, the Main Administration for Public Catering, and the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry must strive for a radical improvement in the organization of the food trade, for a more rational use of funds for foodstuffs, and for a widespread introduction of progressive forms of trade, especially the practice of advance orders.

Scientific research organizations' role and responsibility are increasing under the new administrative conditions when intensification and the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production are becoming decisively important.

Moscow's party, soviet, and economic organs are called upon to implement measures to further focus scientific forces and resources on resolving the fundamental problems of developing the agro-industrial complex sectors and to steer scientists toward the quest for fundamentally new solutions and the creation of high-efficiency machinery and mechanisms for agricultural production and for the catering and processing sectors of industry.

The tasks which party, soviet, economic organs must resolve in fulfilling the Food Program require a precise organization of labor, a constant improvement in production management, a strengthening of plan discipline, an improvement in equipment use and an increase in production volume on that basis, and an improvement in output quality.

The All-Union Economic Conference stressed that the party will continue to devote great attention to the planned development of agriculture and of all sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Today we justifiably expect a more efficient use of existing funds and resources and an appropriate return from them. Therefore, it is now especially necessary to realistically assess both the successes achieved and the existing shortcomings in this work.

The meaning of today's conference, V.V. Grishin stressed, lies in outlining measures -- in the light of the tasks set by the party -- to activate the work of Moscow enterprises and organizations to fulfill the Food Program outlined by the party and to develop the country's agro-industrial complex.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS PROCEEDINGS

AU151609 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1215 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] In the Session Hall of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the ninth session of the republic's Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation has just ended its proceedings. The session discussed questions concerning further improvements in the work of the soviets of people's deputies and the implementation of the (?school) plan.

As reported, the session opened today, at 1100. The deputies warmly welcomed the republic's Communist Party and government leaders. A report on the tasks of the republic's soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and from the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade Chernenko's speeches was delivered by Comrade Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. He emphasized that the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet had given a new impulse to the multistage work carried out by the party and state in improving developed socialism. The working people of the Ukraine have received the plenum and session materials with approval. With their selfless toil, they express ardent support for the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Leninist party, for the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo.

Comrade Vatchenko tackled in detail the activity of the Ukrainian soviets of people's deputies and the ways of further improving their work aimed at the increased effectiveness of production, and at the accelerated sociocultural development of the republic. The speaker paid much attention to the general-education and vocational school reform. On behalf of the deputies, Comrade Vatchenko assured the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees that the republic's soviets of people's deputies would do their utmost to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and would worthily contribute to the accomplishment of tasks for communist construction.

The following deputies participated in the discussion on the report: Nochevkin, Odessa Obkom first secretary; Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkim chairman; Nesterenko, assemblers brigade leader at the Lenin Transformer production association in Zaporozhye; (Vitovskiy) Krivoy Rog Gorispolkom chairman; Fomenko, Ukrainian minister of education: Kucherenko, Donetsk Obkom second secretary; Lukyanova, brigade leader at the Kalinin Sovkhoz in Kharkovskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast; Kirey, Lvov Oblispolkom chairman; Belyy, rector of the Shevchenko State University in Kiev; Gayevskiy, Ukrainian minister of local industry; (Gorina), painters brigade leader at the Krasnodon mine construction trust in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; Smirnov, Kamenets Podolskiy Raykom first secretary in Khmelnitskiy Oblast; (Voronina), general director of the Avtokran association for the production of heavy trucks in [locality indistinct], Poltava Oblast; Gumenyuk, director of the Kopychintsy secondary school No 2 in Gusyatinskiy Rayon, Ternopol Oblast; Petrenko, Executive Committee Chairman of the Morintsy village soviet in Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast; Vygovskiy, public education department chief in Kiev Oblispolkom; Kadatskiy, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and Seroshtan, chairman of the 19th Party Congress kolkhoz in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, the Crimean Oblast.

Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, delivered a concluding speech.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a unanimous decision on the tasks of the republic's soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation and from the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speeches.

A report on the second item on the agenda -- the approval of the decrees issued by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium -- was delivered by Deputy Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet passed the laws approving the decrees by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Inquiries made by a group of deputies at the morning session were then answered and a decision was adopted on the inquiries.

With this, the ninth session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation ended its proceedings.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Session

LD151157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of Ukraine and Kirghizia were held in Kiev and Frunze today.

Taking part in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session was Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the republican Communist Party, and Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

COMMUNIQUE ON KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD310941 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 May 84

[Communique on the session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] The ninth session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation took place in the session hall of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR in Alma-Ata on 30 May 1984.

The deputies and guests cordially welcomed Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kazybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkhin, Nazarbayev, Trofimov, and Turysov, members of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Places on the dais were occupied by members of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and Government.

Deputy Medeubekov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, opened the session.

A report was read by Deputy Kalikov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the recognition of the credentials of the deputies of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet who were elected on 6 May 1984 in Constituencies No's 18, 135, 218, 265, 294, 299, 351, and 506 in accordance with Articles 29 and 30 of the law of the Kazakh SSR on elections to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet. A resolution was adopted on the report. The agenda was approved:

On the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the republic stemming from the decisions of the April [1984] Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, the proposals and conclusions contained in the speeches made by Comrade Chernenko;

On the approval of the decrees of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The report on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the republic stemming from the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and the proposals and conclusions contained in the speeches made by Comrade Chernenko was made by Deputy Ashimov, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Taking part in the debates on the report were Deputy Sagdiyev, chairman of the Kustanay Oblispolkom; Deputy Dzhandosov, chairman of the Chimkent Oblispolkom; Deputy Urumov, director of the Dzhezkazgan mining and metallurgical combine; Deputy Kulibayev, chairman of the Alma-Ata Gorispolkom; Deputy Naribayev, minister of higher and specialized secondary education of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy Kozybayev, chairman of the Aktyubinsk Oblispolkom; Deputy Korotenko, second secretary of the Turgay Obkom; Deputy Menyukhina, plasterer of the directorate of house decoration of the Prikaspiyskiy Construction Department; Deputy Myrzashev, chairman of the Pavlodar Oblispolkom; Deputy Zhangozin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Akzhal village soviet, Karkaralinsk Rayon, Karaganda Oblast; Deputy Lipovoy, first secretary of the Petropavlovsk Gorkom; Deputy (Yesyuk), tutor of youth, team leader of a tractor and field team of the Kakukomskiy kolkhoz, Tselinograd Oblast; Deputy Abenov, chairman of the East-Kazakhstan Oblispolkom; Deputy Balakhmetov, minister of education of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy Sushkova, primary school teacher at the Lomonosov school, Taldy-Kurgan; Deputy Abdurakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee; and Deputy (Khaymulin), chairman of the Taypak Rayispolkom, Uralsk Oblast.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decison on the tasks of the soviets of people' deputies of the republic stemming from the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and the proposals and conclusions contained in the speeches made by Comrade Chernenko.

A decision was also adopted on the implementation of the main directives of the reform concerning the transformation of general education and vocational training schools. A plan to finance operations in this connection was approved.

The report on the approval of the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR was delivered by Deputy Demesinov, secretary of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Appropriate decrees and decisions are being adopted in connection with the report.

With this, the ninth session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation completed its work.

ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD311909 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] An Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place in Tallinn today. The results of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the republican party organization's tasks were discussed.

In the report by Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party, and in the other speeches, it was noted that in the republic' party organizations, positive experience in ideological work has been accumulated.

The participants in the plenum focused their attention on shortcomings and on ways of quickly surmounting them. It was stressed in particular that the immense potential of the soviets is not yet being fully utilized and that oversights are allowed to occur in the socioeconomic development of towns and rayons. In political and educational wor cliches are still persisting. Sometimes this work's effectiveness is not being ensured In the education of young people, such an important reserve as the experience of the older generations is not being fully utilized. A number of enterprises are lagging behind in fulfilling tasks for the above-plan raising of labor productivity and lowering of output costs.

The plenum also discussed questions connected with the realization of the reform of general education and vocational schools.

KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET MEETS IN FRUNZE

LD181254 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1415 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] The 10th session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation has taken place in Frunze. It examined the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies examined the measures to be taken for the implementation of the decision of the April plenum of the party Central Committee and of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation regarding the general directions of the reform of the general education and vocational schools.

The agenda also contained the matters of the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the republic on the further development of housing construction and the improvement of the (?quality) of consumer and cultural services provided to the rural population in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, of the work of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet carried out in the period since the (?previous session), and of the approval of decrees of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION 8 JUN

GF181147 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Report on the 9th session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation in Yerevan at the Supreme Soviet headquarters on 8 June]

[Excerpt] In approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, the republic's workers assure that they will direct all their strength and efforts toward the unswerving fulfillment of the set tasks. This determination was also expressed at the 9th session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, which began its work on 8 June in Yerevan at the Supreme Soviet hall.

It began at 1000. On the rostrum were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B.Y. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, K.L. Dallakyan, V.B. Galumyan, K.G. Gambaryan, L.N. Nersesyan, G.M. Voskanyan, S.M. Petrosyan, A.O. Topuzyan, M.G. Arutyunyan, M.G. Muradyan, M.A. Yuzbashyan, L.G. Saakyan, B.B. Sasyokas, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission's Work Department; the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the republic's officials.

S.K. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the 9th session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The attendants stood in memory of R.B. Gazaryan and L.M. Groyan, two deputies who died since the previous session.

The session heard the report by M.B. Arzumanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Mandatory Commission, on the verification of the deputies who were elected in the six electoral okrugs of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet on 27 May 1984.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously decided to recognize the elected deputies: Suren Martiros Petrosyan (Yerevan city Nork No 87 electoral okrug); Albert Agop Stepanyan (Yerevan city youths No 109 electoral okrug); Ovaness Arutyun Chekichyan (Leninakan city factories No 187 electoral okrug); Aida Onik Topuzyan (Echmiadzhin Rayon Arshaluys No 251 electoral okrug); and Aleksan Mateos Kirakosyan (Sevan Rayon Ttmashen No 333 electoral okrug).

The deputies unanimously established the following agenda of the session:

1. The tasks of the Armenian SSR people's deputies emerging from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation, and the instructions and conclusions made in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum and the session.

2. The measures to implement the public education and vocational school reform in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation.

3. The report of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Education and Culture Commission on the work carried out in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum.

4. The establishment of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

On the first issue of the agenda, B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the tasks of the Armenian SSR people's deputies soviets in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation, and the instructions and conclusions made in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum and the session.

An exchange of views was held on the speech. The session was addressed by Deputies Y.L. Zavadyan (Yerevan city Saragart electoral okrug); E.M. Kirakosyan (Leninakan Sayat-Nova electoral ogruk); A.V. Ovanesyan (Oktemberyan Rayon Mrkashad electoral okrug); L.Y. Khachatryan, chairman of Kirovakan People's Deputies Soviet Executive Committee; M.G. Khachatryan (Ashtarak city suburbs electorial ogruk); K.G. Andreyasyan (Yerevan city chemical workers electorial ogruk); S.K. Pogosyan (Yerevan city Mravyan electoral okrug); V.G.Ovanesyan, chairman of the Ararat Rayon people's deputies, Ourdzadzhor village soviet executive committee; and S.P. Tarverdyan, secretary of Yekhegnatdzor Raykom.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted decisions in accordance with the reviewed issue.

Following that, the session passed to the revision of the second agenda issue. Deputy Y.Y. Khodzhamiryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech on "The Measures To Fulfill the Public Education and Vocational School Reform in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th Convocation."

The chairman informed that the inquiry of a group of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies to the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has been received.

The text of the inquiry was ready by Deputy V.A. Azizyan (Yerevan city Chekhov electoral okrug).

The inquiry said: "The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1984 Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 11th convocation are aimed at the further improvement of the activities of the people's deputies soviets. We reviewed this issue comprehensively at the current session of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

"One of the important functions of the soviets is to satisfy the social and living demands of the population.

"A group of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies are interested in the conditions of housing construction in the republic. In this regard, we ask the Armenina SSR Council of Ministers to report on the course of fulfillment of the housing construction plans, the unswerving fulfillment of the entire 5-year plans for housing construction, and measures taken to improve construction quality."

In accordance with the Armenian SSR Constitution, Article No 105 and the Article No 14 of the USSR law on people's deputies' status, the Supreme Soviet instructed the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers to prepare the answer to the deputies' question and present information in that regard at the second round of the session.

With that, the first round of the session concluded. The 9th session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet 10th convocation will continue its work on 9 June.

PAPERS REPORT STORMS IN VOLGA-VYATKA REGION

PM181414 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 June in its Morning Edition carries on page 6, under the rubric "Details for IZVESTIYA," a 1,100-word report by special correspondents G. Alimov, A. Illesh, V. Kozlov, and V. Korneyev titled "120 Minutes of Hurricane," covering the effects of the 9 June hurricane which hit the European part of the Soviet Union and the work being done to repair the damage.

S.K. Cherkavskiy, chief of Hydrometeorological Information for the National Economy Administration at the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, is quoted: "Between 1500 and 1700 hours, unprecendented hurricanes formed over the territory of Ivanovo, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl Oblasts.... One of them (450 meters wide) passed through Ivanovo, traversing 16 km. Several hurricanes were observed at a distance of 10-30 km southwest of Kostroma, and one close to the city of Danilov, Yaroslavl Oblast. They were also reported in the northwest of Kalinin Oblast. Such destructive hurricanes and in such number have never before occured in these areas. Judging by the damage they have caused, we can estimate that the wind speed reached 60-100 meters and, at times, even 200 meters per second."

The report quotes telephone conversation with N. Krasilnikov, deputy chairman of the Gorkiy Oblispolkom: "The electricity supply was cut off in 32 rayons, and as a result of this, 14 are without water. The wind brought down power lines, demolished supports, and took the roofs off houses.... In Gorkiy itself, four trolleybus and two tram lines are out of service -- fallen trees have brought down the power lines. Water lines and roofs have been damaged and partially demolished on 350 homes! Thousands of houses are without light." Describing the repair work, Krasilnikov is quoted as saying that "9,500 people -- power supply, construction, and installation workers," are now working on it.

Similar damage is reported by IZVESTIYA's Kostroma correspondent from the vicinity of Lunevo village, where he says, "A 150 cubic meter steel water tank was lifted a good 100 meters in the air and carried about 1 km away...."

V. Koysarenko, first deputy chairman of the Chuvash ASSR Council of Ministers, is quoted on the damage in the republic and the repair underway. According to him, the brunt of the hurricane fell on the cities of Alatyr and Kanash, with damage done primarily to power and communications lines; "Quite a few livestock breeding premises have been damaged, as well as public buildings, hundreds of private homes, 12 hectares of farm greenhouses, and 38 water towers."

The authors revert to their conversation with S.K. Cherkavskiy, who says: "A day before the elements struck, our services warned the party, soviet, and economic organs in the Volga-Vyatka region about a radical change in the weather and an increase in wind speeds," but, he goes on, "we naturally did not expect the development of winds of such destructive force."

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 13 June 1984 in its First Edition carries on page 6, under the general heading "In the Hurricane Zone," reports by its correspondents on the hurricane's effect and the repair work being done. In a 150-word dispatch from Cheboksary, V. Ovcharov gives a general description of the hurricane in Alatyr. In their 150-word report from Yaroslavl, Ye. Syrtsov and P. Nikitin say that "wind speeds reached 100 meters per second" and that "there was loss of human life. In the villages, the hurricane has totally destroyed 31 homes and 260 homes require major repairs."
A. Skvortsov's 150-word dispatch from Kalinin gives a general description of the damage caused. The feature ends with a 200-word statement by T.V. Anikeyeva, senior engineer at the USSR Hydrometeorological Center, on the causes and technical features of the hurricane.

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 June 1984 carries on page 4 a similar feature, titled "People Against the Elements." I. Antonov's 200-word dispatch from Ivanovo gives a general description of the damage and repair work; G.I. Khomenko, secretary of the Gorkiy Obkom is quoted as saying that "the strongest wind blew over the northern rayons--Tonshayevskiy, Knyagininskiy, Sharangskiy, and Pilninskiy," without giving specific details of damage; B. Svishchev's 150-word dispatch from Kostroma is also along general lines. The feature concludes with a 250-word "Meteorologists' Commentary" similar to Anikeyeva's in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

OBITUARY OF FORMER KREMLIN COMMANDANT VEDENIN

PM151907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 84 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of A.Ya. Vedenin]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Andrey Yakovlevich Vedenin, retired, honored USSR KGB staffer and member of the CPSU since 1925, has died after a grave, prolonged illness.

A.Ya. Vedenin was born into a peasant family in 1900 in Semenovskoye village, in the Chuvash ASSR's Poretskiy Rayon. He devoted the whole of his conscious life to the defense of the socialist motherland and to strengthening its defense might. In April 1919, A.Ya. Vedenin was enlisted into military service. In the civil war years, as commander of a platoon and a company, he participated in the fighting on the Eastern, Western and Turkestan fronts.

In the period 1931-1938, A.Ya. Vedenin headed the Khorezm and Samara Military Commissariats and the Military Commissariat of the Kirghiz SSR. During the Great Patriotic War in the active army on the Western and 4th Ukrainian Fronts. A.Ya. Vedenin, as commander of a regiment, division and corps, displayed courage and great organizational capabilities.

In 1953, he was appointed commandant of the Moscow Kremlin. He held this responsible position until 1967.

N.V. Ogarkov, G.K. Tsinev, V.I. Petrov, I.N. Shkadov, G.M. Yegorov, A.B. Suplatov, Yu.S. Plekhanov, V.P. Samodurov, S.S. Shornikov, M.S. Dokuvhayev, L.A. Stepin, V.D. Serykh, I.S. Kolesnikov, N.P. Rogov, P.V. Sergeyev, V.I. Lilin, I.K. Novikov.

MARCHUK PRESENTS STATE PRIZES FOR 1984

LD182029 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Diplomas and badges of honor of winners of the USSR Council of Ministers prizes for 1984 in the fields of science and technology were presented in the Kremlin today. The awards were presented by Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Among those receiving awards were the originators of the world's major specialized complex for the production of electroslag metal at the Krasnyy Oktyabr Works; the authors of a new generation of automated measuring instruments and technological equipment based on microprocessor technology; and scientists who have introduced automated teaching systems based upon computers into the teaching process. Prizes of the USSR Council of Ministers have been awarded to more than 300 scientists and specialists who are the authors of integrated scientific research and technological developments in the most important directions of the development of the national economy, the results of which have been introduced into practice.

GEORGIA'S SHEVARDNADZE MEETS FISHERIES MINISTER

PM151123 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jun 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Problems and Prospects of the Development of the Republic's Fish Industry"]

[Excerpt] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, has met with USSR Fish Industry Minister V.M. Kamentsev, who has been visiting the republic.

They discussed the state of Georgia's fish industry, the prospects for its further development, and the measures that the ministry is taking to this end. Special attention was devoted to the implementation of the measures jointly elaborated with republic organs, such as modernizing the Poti Ordzhonikidze Ship Repair and Shipbuilding Plant and turning it into a model enterprise in the sector, the replenishment and updating of the ocean-going fleet, the socioeconomic development of enterprises, and increasing the number and improving the quality of edible fish products.

It was pointed out that all the conditions exist in Georgia for the further development of fishing and the fish industry and that party, soviet, and economic workers display competence, interest, and readiness to give all kinds of assistance to workers in the system.

A request was put to the ministry to devote special attention to the development of inland waters, in which the republic is so rich and to which great significance is attached in realizing the Food Program. The need to improve supplies of fish and fish products to the population and to build new specialized stores was noted.

KHAYDUROV REPLACED AS SYR-DARYA OBKOM CHIEF

LD181758 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Syr-Darya Obkom took place today to examine organizational questions. The plenum released Comrade Khaydurov from his responsibilities as first secretary of the obkom in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade Antonov, who has worked as second secretary of the Tashkent Obkom, has been elected first secretary of the Syr-Darya Obkom.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO METALLURGISTS

PM180803 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] To the workers, engineering and technical staff, and employees of the Yu.V. Andropov Metallurgical Combine in Novolipetsk.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee has received with great satisfaction the report that your collective, which initiated the all-union socialist competition in 1984 for an above-plan increase in labor productivity, the reduction of prime costs of output, and the ahead-of-schedule completion of the annual plan, has achieved remarkable successes in fulfillment of its adopted pledges.

It is very important that the combine's collective received with profound understanding the tasks raised in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the meeting with workers of the Serp i Molot metallurgical plant. After implementing major measures ensuring the considerable overfulfillment of the plan targets for increasing labor productivity, reducing prime costs, and increasing the production and improving the quality of output, you did not rest on your laurels, but launched work still more actively to utilize production reserves and adopted new, higher socialist pledges.

Your initiative and highly productive creative labor are a vivid manifestation of the working people's patriotic duty and a desire to make a specific contribution to implement our party's line toward improving economic efficiency and further increasing the Soviet people's prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine's working people will remain in the vanguard of socialist competition for the intensification and high rate of development of production.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and new labor successes in fulfilling the 5-year plan targets.

The CPSU Central Committee

CPSU CC GREETS BUILDERS OF PRODUCTION COMPLEX

LD161824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has cordially congratulated the participants in the construction and mastering of the large-tonnage production facility of aromatic hydrocarbons of the Omsnefteorgsintez Production Association on their great labor victory: the completion of construction and the mastering of this major complex.

Putting into operation this large-tonnage production facility, which is characterized by the high efficiency and good quality of output being turned out, creates a reliable basis for providing associated sectors of industry with raw materials and will contribute to an increase in the production of consumer goods, the greetings say. The new complex has embodied front-ranking experience in planning and organization of construction, and in commissioning and mastering complicated petrochemical production facilities. The high quality of construction and assembly of equipment has made it possible to bring complicated technological installations successfully up to planned indices. Concurrent with industrial installations, dwelling houses and social, cultural and domestic services, amenities have been handed over for use here.

The successes achieved by you, it is stressed in the CPSU Central Committee greetings, are the result of coordinated strenuous work by builders, assemblers and operating staff, the introduction of front-ranking methods of work organization, widespread socialist competition, and the purposeful organizing and political-and-mass work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. the CPSU Central Committee expresses the confidence that the collectives of builders and operating staff, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, will successfully cope with the tasks of the state plan and the socialist pledges adopted for 1984.

BAM RAILROAD CHIEF REVIEWS OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS

PM181010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Gorbunov, chief of the Baykal-Amur Railroad: "The 'Mainland of the Future'..."]

[Excerpt] Tynda -- The ahead of schedule incorporation of the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM] into the country's transport system has had a considerable positive effect, but has also meant problems that must be resolved without delay. The commissioning of an external power supply is behind schedule in the eastern section, and thus there is a great overconsumption of diesel fuel. Some 30,000 metric tons are being burned a year at Urgal station alone. The electrification of the Ust-Kut, Nizheangarsk, Taksimo line is also being delayed even though the tunnel ventilation system there is designed for electric trains.

Nor are matters any better with communications, which are so important in this sector. At the moment, we are using neighboring radio channels. The USSR Ministry of Communications gave permission to use radio channels along the Baykal-Amur route, but the road communications networks lack the necessary equipment for this. No matter how much we pleaded with the various authorities, we did not receive a single set of equipment. When through traffic begins, this problem will become even worse.

The BAM workers, construction workers, and railroad operators have proven that they are accustomed both to minus 50 degrees and to summer heat. Not all the equipment can withstand such extremes of temperature, however. The plan was to supply workers on the open line with special railway cars. The years pass but the production of the new cars has not begun. Cars of the old design are unsuitable for the BAM: the engine capacity is inadequate and they lack heating.

Locomotive builders also have a large debt to the BAM workers. Each new type of locomotive in recent years was presented as being especially built for the BAM, but not one has stood up to the test in practice. The 2TE116 diesel engine as envisaged by the technical plan suffered from design faults and poor reliability. What is needed is a powerful locomotive capable of pulling a heavy train in temperatures ranging from plus 40 degrees to minus 60 degrees with great differences in atmospheric pressure, reduced oxygen content of the air, and a complex track elevation. In general, the diesel engine must be universal and, above all, reliable.

For all BAM collectives, the 11th 5-Year Plan has been full of events and labor achievements. The remaining 18 months will be equally intensive. The railroad's freight turnover must be increased by 150 percent and labor productivity by 41 percent. Four extensive sections have to be brought into permanent operation for complexes nearing completion. All this inevitably involves the enlistment of thousands of skilled workers and specialists and the creation of a freightcar and locomotive service and repair center. Stations and sidings must be built, the Bamovskaya, Tynda, Berkakit line must be strengthened, the Izvestkovaya to Chegdomyn section needs modernizing, and the western arm of the mainline is to be electrified.

The implementation of the main goal of the "construction project of the century" has already begun: The country has begun the economic assimilation of a territory of 1.5 million square km.

Trying to recoup the cost of building the second Transiberian railroad more quickly is a complex task which also depends on the resourcefulness of many ministries and on those long-term programs that should already be in the sector's future portfolios. The commitment of economic managers in shaping the country's powerful industrial belt can be unerringly determined in terms of their commitment to the railroad. One can still sense the uncertainty of some ministries, which explains the delay in the planning and construction of access routes, depots, and platforms. At Berkakit station, for example, where freight for Yakutia is processed, most enterprises and organizations prefer to use temporary lines or work entirely on general purpose lines. As a result, the station is in turmoil and the customers are dissatisfied with the small volumes of freight turnover. The remedy is simple: Let us begin managing properly -- give us the equipment that we need. However, so far not everyone understands this.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR IMPROVED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PM181107 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 11 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Vasiliy Parfenov "Economic Review": "At the Joints"; capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Test] The wheels of a speeding train hit the joints between rails more frequently and harder the higher its speed. In order to reduce wear and tear on the joints and the noise during the ride, engineers have invented a continuous rail. They call it the "velvet" rail. A train travels smoothly on such a track and expends less energy, and the locomotive and cars have a longer service life.

In the continuous development of the economy and its progress, the role of joints of a kind is played by departmental boundaries, and the faster the locomotive of the economy progresses, the more noticeable is the braking effect of the joints between sectors. Perhaps it is here that we must clear away unnecessary departmental barriers and "weld" sectors, associations, and related enterprises a bit more closely together? The measures examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session for further improving management of the national economy are aimed precisely at improving intersector ties and combating narrow departmentalism.

Sector: Full Face and in Profile

The growth in the number of sectors in the national economy may be traced, for example, in the development of machine building. Whereas before the Great Patriotic War we had 1 people's commissariat of machine building, by 1954 there were 7 of them, and by 1980 -- 20. A law-governed process. It has arisen out of the rapid development of technology. The tree of industry mightily spreads its sectorial branches. This, however, has both pluses and minuses. Obviously, in a narrow sector it is much simpler to manage the work of a small number of narrowly specialized plants from the ministry.

But many minuses are also revealed if you look at the problems of managing the ENTIRE national economic complex. There is an expotential law: When the number of objects being managed doubles, leadership of the overall complex becomes four times as complicated. The excessive growth in management centers, where economic decisions are adopted, hampers the coordination of sectors' actions and leads to a swelling of the management apparatus. And from there it is not far to bureaucratization.

An intelligent gardener seeking to increase the fruit-bearing capacity of his apple trees occasionally ruthlessly saws off their weaker branches. Then the branches remaining on the tree get more nourishment and moisture and bear fruit more generously. Methods of managing sectors also grow old, and new ones appear in their place.

Strange as it may be, excessive splitting up of industry sharply reduces the pace of production updating.

Imagine that it is necessary to assimilate some major scientific and technical achievement. As a rule, the success of this work depends on the participation of enterprises in several related sectors. But how long will it take to agree on and "settle" all questions and to squeeze targets into the plans of each department? It will probably take 2-3 years or even a 5-year plan to turn an idea into a finished product. It is not without purpose that so many targeted comprehensive programs of scientific and technical progress are drawn up. If each group of related sectors were managed from one center, fewer decisions would be adopted, and the path of innovations from idea to conveyor belt would be much shorter.

"For Oneself -- Not for You"

The complexity of surmounting the joints between sectors frequently results in self-closing on their part. On Lithuania's small territory, for example, there are plants subordinate to many union machine-building ministries, and each plant has its own foundry shops. What is the fate of the cast parts manufactured there? The plant of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry not only satisfies its own requirement, but also sends the lion's share of those products thousands of kilometers from Lithuania -- to plants of its own ministry. The electrical equipment industry plant in turn sends castings from Lithuania to Siberia -- also to related plants. Why, you might think, send cars full of castings all over the country? Would it not be better for one large-capacity central Lithuanian foundry to satisfy the requirements of all the republic's plants? Better, but here, too, departmental interests get their way. Intersectorial barriers prevent it. For this same reason, more than 23 million metric tons of reinforced concrete are transported around the country every year. And it is a surprising fact that such irrational transporting of semimanufactures, frequently involving crosshauls, is coordinated by no one and is not even recorded in statistics. Thus, it is necessary to instill order in this matter and thereby reduce the load on transport and prime production costs. It is up to the USSR Gosplan to have the first say here.

Intersectorial barriers are particularly strong at the joints between sectors: between industry, transport, and supply organs. Railmen have their own set of indicators and their own rules -- a collection of instructions and regulations that protect the interests of their own sector above all.

Everyone knows that without the active participation of transport workers, it is very hard to achieve 100-percent fulfillment of the delivery plans for the whole range of output ordered. But see how things stand with the railmen's scheduled transport plan. The Ministry of Railways reported in response to an article in PRAVDA that "in 1982 the sector fulfilled the dispatch plan for the range of freight by 44.2 percent. In 1983, that indicator had doubled." This means it reached 88.4 percent. But then more than 11 percent of output undelivered, given the huge scale of transport operations, means thousands of economic ties violated and irregularities that had an adverse effect on the work results of enterprises.

There are probably still more losses at the joints between production and supply. Although a strong system of centralized material and technical supply was set up in the country long ago -- the USSR Gosnab and its local organs -- there have been no substantial changes in the methods of distributing output over the past quarter-century, Customers still draw up very detailed orders, which are generalized at many levels of economic management and are then forwarded to central distribution organizations.

There are many levels, and in point of fact no one is responsible for the accuracy of the orders or for monitoring their execution. And it is no coincidence that commodity stocks are growing more quickly than the gross national product. During the period from 1960 through 1980, the gross national product increased 230 percent, while stocks increased 350 percent. That diverted additional material resources to a value of more than R65 billion to depots and bases. The bulk of them are in the depots of industrial enterprises -- which sharply limits the maneuverability of resources.

What is the way out of the situation? Many economists believe that instead of two parallel supply systems -- sectorial systems and the Gossnab system -- one state system ought to be created. Second, it is necessary to strengthen the decentralized principle in supply, since with the growing scale of production, a single department cannot "embrace the unembraceable." Life has shown that the country produces quite enough of many types of output and commodities. Therefore, it is possible to provide customers with them without "cards" -- funds and orders -- but with the help of wholesale trade. If we are bolder here, it is possible to release many thousands of managers [upravlentsy] from paperwork.

There is also tremendous potential in arranging long-term, direct economic ties between the manufacturing plants and the products' client plants. For it is many years since a decision was adopted on this score, but only 20 percent of industrial output is supplied in full in accordance with real, direct long-term ties.

Another measure that will help to instill order is the resolute enhancement of the material responsibility of workers of central and territorial supply organs. For this it is expedient to transfer them to full autonomous financing. Incentives for suppliers must depend directly on the fulfillment of delivery plans by all the plants in the region where the territorial organ is located.

Ministry and Associations

We began improving sectorial management more than 10 years ago. During these years, more then 4,000 production associations and approximately 220 science-and-production associations have been created. General management schemes have been elaborated and implemented in almost all sectors (not all, unfortunately). In the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, for example, production associations now account for more than 60 percent of the total volume of output produced. The rest is produced by independent plants.

Things go appreciably better in large associations. The yield on capital and labor productivity are approximately 20 percent higher, while profitability is 30 percent higher. The successes are still weightier with the two-tier management system, when large production associations are directly subordinate to the ministry. In complexes such as the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, the Kama Truck Plant, and the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, production improvement and product updating proceed particularly rapidly, peripheral branch plants are vigorously modernized, and social problems are resolved more successfully.

Experience has shown that those associations that embrace enterprises in related sectors linked to each other by technology and the end product are more efficient. Let us suppose that six such plants are located not far from each other. When setting up an association, it is very important to have each one specialize in the production of certain articles needed to assemble the final machine. Here, auxiliary shops are also amalgamated: one large-capacity foundry is organized instead of six small ones, one large toolroom is created in place of small shops, and so forth. With this approach, a lot of plant area is set free, and all production is energetically reequipped.

What is happening now to production associations? Many of them are beig split up at the ministries' behest: plants are being detached from them and becoming independent. Why? The detached plant not only SUPPLIES the association, but SELLS it its products, including them in its volume plan. Therefore, in the sector account, the amount of output in rubles goes up, owing to repeated accounting, although this does not influence the output of the end product. This was understood in the ministries long ago, and they are stealthily "pulling apart" the associations.

In order to increase the volumes of reciprocal sales of products, in certain sectors the selfsame machine part is repeatedly passed on from plant to plant for successive processing.

The part, let us suppose, is stamped in Minsk, machined in Kharkov, and put together in an assembly in Volgograd. And everywhere the cost of the material and of the preceding processing is added on. The part becomes more costly, the volumes grow in rubles, but production of the end product does not increase as a result of this "specialization." But what an unnecessary strain on transport! Such "operations" are profitable for the enterprises and one sector -- which cannot be said for society as a whole.

But, you see, it is always more efficient to produce any kind of end product on a small territory -- in one city, say. For this it is better to set up associations on a territorial basis. V.I. Lenin pointed out that the state plan must include "the rational SITING of industry in Russia from the viewpoint of the proximity of raw materials and the possibility of the smallest loss of labor when proceeding from the processing of raw materials to all the successive stages of the processing of semimanufactures right down to obtaining the finished product."

To Real Work

A middle management component -- all-union industrial associations -- has been created between the production association and the ministry in a number of sectors on the basis of the former main administrations. In the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, for example, there are 14 all-union industrial associations operating, and each one has more than 50 managers. Their functions are partly duplicated both by the ministry and by production associations. What remains for the middle-level managers? To sit tight, shuffling papers, duplicating work, and drawing up what are sometimes unnecessary instructions.

A large-scale experiment is now in full swing. The utilization of its rich potentials is being held back by the inertia among workers in the middle management link -- the all-union industrial associations. They frequently behave as though the experiment does not concern them.

People at the same Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry were long ago convinced that management must be improved, and they are now planning to create new, more efficient structures armed with the might of electronic technology. Experiments are being conducted at the Saransk Svetotekhnika Association, the Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Building Plant, and two other associations in the sector. More than R2 million has been saved in a short time, including R400,000 from reducing the number of managers. The ministry's collegium has decided to extend the experiment to 12 other associations. This is good. It is important not to conduct any valuable experiment endlessly, nor to abandon it half way, but to conclude it with practical recommendations of use to the sector.

To skillfully combine sectorial and territorial management, to make increasingly wide use of economic methods of leadership, to improve intersectorial ties -- this is the task set by the party at the contemporary stage of management. Precisely this is a factor for increasing production efficiency. At the same time, it is no less important to release thousands of highly qualified specialists from the whirl of papers and to accustom them to real creative work.

"Our aim," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "is to achieve the optimum correlation between the number of workers employed in production and those employed in management. You cannot get by here by moving people from one office to another."

It is possible to count on total success in improving management only if it is done vigorously and consistently and with the strictest and most vigilant monitoring of the progress in fulfilling what is planned.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS OVERPRODUCTION PROBLEMS

PM181046 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Belkin and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Krivosheyev under the rubric "Expert Opinion": "Supply and Demand"]

[Text] Of late, many measures have been taken to overcome shortages in the supply of goods. Planning organs have been determining the volume of demand. Additional incentives are being created and production capacities expanded. There used to be a shortage of china and crockery, for instance, but now supply has begun to exceed demand. People say that this is better than vice versa, since nothing is easier than to rectify this kind of situation -- there is no need for extra efforts or material expenditure: Production only has to be reduced to the requisite level. Is that all that is needed to resolve the problems? By no means! On closer examination, it emerges that organizing new production or increasing the output of goods is almost easier than reducing or suspending it for a time.

All is well if the enterprise in question produces a range of goods rather than just one type and thus has room to maneuver. But what is the silk fabric combine in Perm Oblast's Chaykovskiy City to do? Despite being one of the best enterprises in the RSFSR, it finds itself in a difficult situation: There are no buyers for 5 million meters of fabrics for blouses, suits, and dresses. And this is by no means because the textile is unfashionable; on the contrary, it has an "N" rating and has been awarded the Seal of Quality. Trade takes 107 million meters, and there is no call for more. Or, to put it more cautiously, there is no call for more at the moment.

Has the time not come to take a fresh look at this problem? We are faced with structural overproduction -- a phenomenon which is new to our economy. On the one hand, there is a shortage of goods, and on the other hand, no buyers can be found for other goods, and this is reflected in the general slowdown of goods turnover and the buildup of stocks, including surplus stocks. "Surplus stocks" are goods which have remained on the shelf for longer than is expedient and for which -- to put it plainly -- there is not much demand even if they are given away. Their proportion is relatively insignificant and is no cause for alarm when compared with the R280 billion goods turnover (excluding public catering). But at the same time stocks of goods have been growing in the 11th 5-Year Plan at a rate that exceeds the retail trade volume growth rate by 160 percent.

More and more often we now have the opportunity to thoroughly familiarize ourselves with goods before and not after we have acquired them. It is interesting that from year to year there are more and more goods which wait for us -- the buyers -- instead of us having to wait for their appearance in the stores. And they wait for us on average 114 days in a year -- that is, the annual goods turnover lifespan expressed in days. Consequently, we spend almost a third of a year deciding whether or not to buy. And after this time -- as practice at home and abroad has shown -- there comes a crucial point as regards a considerable range of consumer goods, a point beyond which the number of those who decide not to buy increases steadily. Seasons also have their effect -- people do not buy fur coats in spring. That is why sales of an impressive range of consumer goods at considerably reduced prices are organized in other countries every 3-6 months.

When the customer has money but the goods he needs are not in the stores, that is bad, of course. But whatever the case, money not spent turns into savings. And for the national economy, this represents missed opportunities, or even future direct losses. We must not forget for a minute that it is sales proceeds which buy the raw and other materials and fuel for the next production cycle and pay for the labor.

And no matter how this fact is concealed by the specific forms of the conversion of goods into money and money into goods, a slowdown in the circulation of capital slows down the whole process of reproduction in general. This is why it is important to sell the goods more quickly that thus far merely threaten to remain as old stock.

The other side of this task is holding down the volume of production at the established level of demand. To achieve this, the capitalist reduces the labor force that has suddenly become "superfluous." This way of achieving a balance between supply and demand shows no mercy for the fate of those by whose hands wealth is created. For us, this method is unacceptable. For this reason, production of textiles which currently do not sell cannot simply be discontined in Chaykovskiy City. They will continue to be manufactured there as surplus stock, producing a loss until the enterprise manages to change over to patterns that are in demand, the profit from which will cover the incurred losses, but the lost profits will never be recovered. So far, such cases have been rare and the price of equilibrium has not been particularly high, but when they become more frequent, this method of balancing supply and demand becomes a burden on society. The range of goods with which the market is adequately supplied so that industry is compelled to produce a certain amount of them as surplus stock is expanding with every passing year -- they include silk and wool fabrics, carpets, refrigerators, china and crockery, cut-glass ware, furs, clocks and watches, television sets, radio and photographic equipment, and a dozen or so other types of goods in the consumer and household goods category.

This is a new situation as regards our industry, whose economic machinery is tuned to overcome shortages and is not designed for the conditions of a saturated market. It is obvious that demand for all types of goods and services will not be satisfied at once and simultaneously. This will happen gradually -- indeed, it is already happening! -- and article after article will be struck off the list of goods in short supply, creating, little by little, new conditions of economic management and changing the relations among producers, trade, the credit and finance system, and buyers. A package of measures will be necessary to ensure successful work under these changed conditions.

We believe that in the course of the large-scale experiment that is currently being implemented in a number of national economic sectors, mechanisms should be developed and tested that will make it possible to discontinue or temporarily suspend the production of goods that are not selling. During the wholesale fairs last year, trade organizations declined to purchase from industry goods worth a substantial sum of money. Despite being rejected, all these goods will be produced and dispatched to enterprises' warehouses. However, what is the good of expending raw and semifinished materials, fuel, and energy, subjecting machine-tools and equipment to useless wear and tear, and paying for futile transport operations? It is better to "lose" money paying for live labor and to save the cost of embodied labor, which is twice as high. We put "lose" in quotemarks because during the transition to new output, workers will improve their qualifications, take refresher courses, take part in the reconstruction or modernization of production facilities, and absorb others' superior experience.

If the sole aim is to increase what has been achieved before, this not only leads to the production of excessive stocks, but frequently also results in sudden shortages of goods that had been in adequate supply in stores before. This happens because owing to the indicators currently in force, the production of certain goods without annual increases becomes unprofitable and attempts are made to drop them in favor of more profitable articles. In our view, the indicator for the production of consumer goods per ruble of wages should also be replaced by the indicator of marketed, or in other words, sold goods, since in its present form it does not encourage the satisfaction of demand.

The plan for the production of consumer goods is being fulfilled, bonuses are paid out, while buyers...reject the goods, which are then dispatched directly to warehouses. It would be useful to carry out a general stocktaking operation and to define economically expedient periods and sites for storing stocks.

A special range of questions relates to prices. With their help, it is possible to resolve many, though by no means all, the problems of supply and demand. We agree with those people who believe that price is not always the decisive factor in a purchase. But at the same time, it would be wrong to ignore the regulating role of prices, all the more so since it has been used more than once in practical measures to influence the size and structure of supply and demand. The experience of so-called contract prices, that is, prices agreed between the producer and the wholesale buyer, is proving valuable. The sides reach agreement bearing in mind the interests of production and trade and, consequently, of the consumers as well. Regrettably, the use of contract prices is still not widespread and their application is subjected to too many restrictions.

Under the present conditions, studies of demand are almost entirely the responsibility of trade. It seems to us that the time has come to gradually shift the center of gravity of this work to the producers. People who are only familiar with production technology and do not have the faintest idea who will need their goods or when and in what quantity are no good. Trade can answer these questions only partially. It is able to study current, but not future demand, and it cannot manipulate stocks and forecast demand a year or two ahead. Only the producer knows what cars will be like in the year 2000 and how much they will cost to produce. Demand engenders supply, but supply also engenders demand. Until color television sets were on sale, there was no demand for them. Trade cannot absorb the cost of research into materials, manufacturing methods or the good of the future, yet without this knowledge it is not possible to mold demand. Trade and industry must work together in generalizing the results of research into "what the consumer wants and at what price," and "what and at what cost the producer is capable of producing" and, of course, they must also enlist the help of science.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN TRANSPORTING GOODS NOTED

PM181339 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[V. Avdevich article: "Who Will Help Agreement To Be Reached?"]

[Text] When the results of the Transport Ministries' work are reviewed, it is often revealed that while the sector targets are fulfilled and even overfulfilled, hundreds of thousands of metric tons of industrial and agricultural products lie on the quaysides of maritime and river ports, on railroad station platforms, and in motor transport columns for a long time during the same period. This means something is wrong in the operation of the transport process and something is obstructing the rapid forwarding of freight. What? The article entitled "Transport -- Cooperation of Partners," published in our paper on 18 November last year showed that precise cooperation is being obstructed by lack of departmental coordination. Different rules and conditions for transport operations, different systems of plan and assessment indicators, and different methods of providing economic incentives apply to the different types of transport.

How can we overcome the lack of coordination at the interfaces? Leningrad's transport workers, for instance, have used the opportunities of socialist competition to create a new system of shipments control. The basis of cooperation is a unified plan-schedule binding on all partners. The past 6 years have confirmed the effectiveness of the experiment. The time has come to take the second step: To move on from the amateur activity of enthusiasts to a statewide system that would orient related transport organizations both organizationally and economically toward the achievement of the end result -- the delivery of freight in the set volume, in the stated time, and in the precise products list.

What must we do to achieve this? First, the basis of the management system must be a unified economic mechanism including equivalent indicators, normative documents, criteria, and incentives, coordinated technology designed on the network schedule principle, and an automated system for controlling and monitoring the movement of freight, freightcars, ships, and trucks. Second, conditions must be created for the balanced development of the various types of transport. Capital investments allocated for these purposes must be used in a comprehensive way and capacities must be built up in proportion. Third, coordinated intersectoral councils and commissions must become permanently operating staffs whose decisions are binding in all related enterprises. With this aim in view, it is necessary to improve the legal-organizational structure and to introduce amendments to the Transport Ministries' rules that would clearly define the rights and duties of the coordinating body.

Official replies were received in December last year from V. Ginko, first deputy railways minister, V. Trunov, deputy minister of the maritime fleet, N. Gorkov, deputy minister of the river fleet, and A. Vasilyev, deputy minister of automotive transport. Each letter stressed that it is important and necessary to introduce as rapidly as possible the proposals put forward by the newspaper. But what has changed since then? Let's ask the specialists.

I. Ogibin, chief of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet Main Freight Administration:

"The plan for combined rail and water transport operations coordinated with the Railways Ministry has not been fulfilled in terms of the results of the first 5 months. More than 2.5 million metric tons of freight have accumulated on river quaysides."

I. Orlov, deputy chief of the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet Dry Freight Fleet Main Administration:

"More than 40,000 freightcars from the railroads have failed to reache the maritime ports. The residue of the nontransported freight -- at depots and in ships' holds -- is permanently in excess of 1.5 million metric tons."

A. Shramov, chief engineer of the Railways Ministry Main Freight Administration:

"The maritime and river steamship ports on the one hand regularly increase transport operation plans, but, on the other hand, fail to produce the freight for dispatch by railroad. Since the start of the year, this shortfall has amounted to 1.3 million metric tons. For this reason, the plan for loading import goods has not been fulfilled."

V. Tikhonov, chief of the RSFSR Motor Transport Ministry Transport and Dispatching Service Administration:

"Even today we do not receive prior notification of the arrival of freight and containers from railroad stations. For that reason, we cannot organize the trucks' work on Saturdays and Sundays."

As we can see, the partners are still leveling the same complaints against each other. And this is not surprising, for there have been no changes in either the organizational or the economic management sphere. Yet, after the publication of the article "Transport -- Cooperation of Partners," V. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and the ministers of the maritime fleet and the railways were instructed by the government to examine the questions raised by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and take the necessary measures... A similar instruction was received by D. Dudnev, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, L. Bagrov, RSFSR minister of the river fleet, and A. Lokhov, RSFSR first deputy minister of motor transport. Why then is the degree of executive discipline low?

According to the specialists to whom I have spoken, there is no consensus on the solution of fundamental intersectorial problems even at this high level. Hence the result. For example, a "Statute on the Transport Network" was drafted and issued through the efforts of the four ministries. This important normative document stipulated everything necessary for the coordinated work of steamship companies, roads, and motor transport combines: standard planning and accounting indicators, the rights and duties of coordinated commissions, and a package of measures for the balanced development of related enterprises. It might seem that this was a case when, having signed the document, the leaders of the four Transport Ministries would display understanding and the need for joint actions. But a check showed that this document is devoid of legal force and is therefore not binding for practical use. When normative method documents -- regulations and rules for transport operations and so forth -- needed reviewing and amending as a supplement to the "statute," the partners began to look for any excuse not to assume greater responsibiltiy.

The USSR Gosplan, primarily its sector department, could have intervened in the resolution of disputed questions, especially as this is what the government instructed it to do, but so far none of the normative documents prepared by the ministries -- neither the "Statute on the Transport Network" nor the "Statute on the Coordination Commission" -- have been ratified by the USSR Gosplan. Devoid of legal force, they have not become binding for execution. D. Zotov, chief of the Transport Department, thinks:

"The issuing of normative statutes and rules is the internal affair of ministries, and it does not depend on us whether they acquire legal status or not."

But who will help the transport workers reach agreement and overcome intersectorial differences then? Practice shows that this task is patently beyond the control of the coordinating commission of Transport Ministries.

"We have discussed the problem again and again," the commission's chairman, V. Ginko, says, "and have come to the conclusion that only the creation of a supradepartmental coordinating body can help eliminate the differences. Invested with legislative rights, it would establish the regime in transport without delay that the national economy most needs.

The idea, let us note, is not new in itself. Back in 1979, prominent Soviet scientists -- corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. Pospelov, A. Petrov, and A. Vanichev -- sent a letter to V. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, expounding a similar proposal. Several people think like them today. And not just in the Transport Ministries. A recent issue of the journal KOMMUNIST carried an article by Academician D. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Reflecting on key reserves for national economic management, the author notes in particular: "One option for improving management might be the formation of a unified system of transport management. Another -- the creation of a system of coordinating bodies at various levels of leadership." In our view, the scientists' remarks deserve both close attention and interested discussion.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that it is necessary to continue the work to seriously restructure the system of economic management. The creation in transport of a unified economic mechanism and the improvement of its structure is an important element of that system. Of course, it is not easy to develop new levers of management and effectively put them into practical operation. Their execution is large scale and complex. However, if we proceed from national economic interests, we must get down to this work without delay.

MEETING SEEKS TO BOOST ALUMINUM PRODUCTION

PM180902 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent's report: "The Sector's Reserves"]

[Text] Boosting the output of aluminum is one of the important tasks facing the country's nonferrous metallurgy. An all-union scientific conference was devoted to the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in this leading sector. It ended its work in Moscow 14 June.

The comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes has become an important reserve for the aluminum industry's development.

The conference participants also examined a number of questions linked with accelerating the technical reequipping and construction of the Krasnoyarsk, Tajik, and Sayanskiy aluminum plants.

Special attention was given to improving the structure of the production and consumption of aluminum. The expansion of the sphere of its applications is an important reserve for savings of many other materials.

Taking part in the conference's work were I.P. Yastrebov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of several ministries and departments; production frontrankers; and scientists.

FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER ON STATE OF INDUSTRY

PM180931 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24, of June 1984 (Signed to Press 4 June) publishes on page 2 under the headline "Development of Ferrous Metallurgy" a 2,800-word article by I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy industry. Kazanets begins by noting the marked recent boost in the sector, its "importance for so many other industrial sectors," and consequently the sector's obligation to continue to improve and develop. An important factor in the sector's development, he says, is the "fulfillment of orders and contractual pledges," which needs further improvement. There is also a need for a "new system of indicators," he continues, to ensure a reduction in metal consumption in products and "improved variety and quality of metal products" so that the right metals are used for the right job. A program has been started to "overhaul the industry" and "update equipment," and this must be continued, he says. Ferrous metallurgy in general, he concludes, has made a good start in fulfilling the 1984 targets, and the goal now is to "consolidate the positive improvement in work and make it stable in character" and to "draw the lagging enterprises up to the level of the best ones."

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

PM180930 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 June 1984 in its Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by its special correspondent A. Frolov entitled "And They Got the Machine Off Their Hands," published on the newspaper's "People's Control Page." Frolov describes a recent session of the People's Control Committee which examined the state of affairs in enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry, which are coping "badly" with their tasks. The examples cited include the facts that out of 61 items of equipment planned for production, "31 are still either being finalized or assimilated;" the mass production of new cotton combing machines has been held up and the ministry's enterprises have delivered "over 3,000 obsolete machines" instead; and that "as a result of short deliveries of new equipment to light industry enterprises, the labor force released was 75,000 workers less than planned."

The committee session singled out the enterprises of the Soyuztekstilmash All-Union Production Association under chief engineer S. Lesnoy for criticism, the author writes, adding that two-thirds of its enterprises failed to cope with their targets last year.

Frolov goes on to describe the shortcomings of the Uzbek Textile Machine Building Production Association under chief engineer G. Sharin, which, he claims, ought to be "at the top" of the "board of shame" if such a board were used by the ministry. He also mentions "serious shortcomings" at the Penza Textile Machine Building Science-and-Production Association, the Oreltekmach Production Association, the M.V. Frunze Machine Building Plant in Shuyskiy, the Klintsy Textile Machine Building Plant, "and several other enterprises."

Frolov writes: "The committee session drew attention to the fact that G. Kurganov, deputy minister of machine building for the light and food industry, exercised inadequate control over the work of all-union industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations as regards the assimilation of advanced equipment production by them, and was not duly exacting toward their leaders. It was also pointed out that the level of executive discipline in the ministry is low."

The author reports that the committee adopted a resolution on the issue, and that chief engineer Sharin "was severely reprimanded," while chief engineer S. Lesnoy "was reprimanded." The committee, Frolov says, has also taken note of a statement by Deputy Minister G. Kurganov that his ministry will take measures to remedy the situation.

NEW GAS FIELD BEGINS OPERATING IN KARAKUM DESERT

LD181723 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Ashkhabad June 18 TASS -- A new natural gas deposit, Uch-Adzhi, has become operational in Turkmenia (a Soviet central Asian republic). It is situated in the east of the Karakum Desert. Several thousand billion cubic metres of gas will be supplied from here to the central areas of the USSR.

Gas extraction is a young branch of Turkmenia's economy, said Viktor Talday, head of the all-union industrial amalgamation for gas extraction in Turkmenia. The first gas deposit was put into operation here 18 years ago. Since then the outline of a drilling rig has become a permanent feature of the landscape in the Karakum Desert. Tens of wells have been put into operation in the desert. At the present time two gas producing areas -- one in the east and the second in the south -- have been created in the Karakum Desert. An asphalt-covered highway, power transmission lines, water and gas pipelines have been laid into the desert. Townships of gas field workers -- Gas-Achak and Shatlyk have been built there.

Drilling rig operators, builders and maintenance personnel of the gas fields have to work in the Karakum Desert in difficult conditions, as the heat in the shade reaches 50 degrees centigrade in summer and dust storms frequently occur. But the spending are well repaid, practically each second structure produces gas.

At the present time Turkmenia annually produces tens of times more gas than was extracted during the first years of the industry's development, Viktor Talday pointed out. The processes of gas extraction are increasingly placed on electronic control and the control of the (?gas fields) is increasingly automated. Last year the republic began for the first time developing productive horizons with a high content of sulphuric compounds. Several of such fields have been tapped. Apart from gas and condensate the fields will also produce sulphur.

At the present time there are some twenty gas fields in the Karakum Desert. By the end of the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-1985) the annual gas output is to be increased to reach 81,000-83,000 million cubic metres.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF KOMSOMOL

PM180903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Militant Action Program"]

[Excerpts] Servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces have received the profound and meaningful speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries as a militant action program. The order-bearing Army and Navy Komsomol deems it its paramount task to ensure the unconditional implementation of the propositions and conclusions in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and the recommendations contained in the reports by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and to make a weighty contribution to the further enhancement of combat readiness in subunits, units, and ships.

Following the all-army conference, much organizational and political work has been launched in the military districts, groups of forces, and fleets. The military councils, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are called upon to make broad and active use of all forms and methods so as to bring to each serviceman's mind and heart the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and to map out and implement the specific ways to improve the communist education of young people in the Army and Navy, enhance vigilance and combat readiness, and consolidate military discipline and observance of military regulations in units and on ships. It would be expedient to examine the results of the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries at sessions of the military councils of branches of the Armed Forces, military districts, and groups of forces and fleets, political organs, meetings of the Komsomol aktiv, and routine command and political staff rallies, and to discuss them at open meetings of primary party organizations and all Komsomol organizations in units, ships, military education establishments, and USSR Defense Ministry institutions and production enterprises.

The main attention must focus on explaining to the servicemen the military danger which is growing through the fault of the reactionary imperialist circles. The complex foreign political situation demands the comprehensive strengthening of the country's defense. Today, just as always, our Army is strong not only in terms of modern equipment and sound training, the conference stressed, but also as regards its ideological charge and high moral-political spirit. In preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the Komsomol organizations -- reliable aids of commanders, political workers, and party organizations -- are called upon to nurture among young people, with even greater persistence, love for the motherland and hatred for its enemies, high political and class vigilance, and constant readiness to accomplish heroic feats.

Quite a few proposals and critical remarks were received during the conference's work as regards further improving the activity of all Army and Navy Komsomol components to step up the communist education of young soldiers, train patriotic internationalists who are boundlessly devoted to the party, and improve internal union work within Komsomol organizations in subunits, units, and ships.

It is necessary to undertake without delay or procrastination the implementation of the collectively elaborated measures, resolutely getting rid of everything that prevents the Komsomol's work from rising to a new and higher level.

All work on the propaganda and study of the materials from the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries must help to further rally Army and Navy personnel around our own Communist Party and enhance the Armed Forces' combat readiness.